
** 07/16/07 NAME CHECK Run 1 Page 1 **
* 02:07:22 USER # **

** 02:07:22 User # **
** Subject: **
** Search: MENNINGER, KARL AUGUSTUS **
** Agency: [REDACTED] **
** CIDN : [REDACTED] **
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** Return to.: _____ **
** Supervisor Room Ext **
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** File Review R# _____ PROD _____ UTD _____ **

** Search DOB: [REDACTED] Search SOC: [REDACTED] **
** RULES.....: [REDACTED] REASON CODE: [REDACTED] **

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MENNINGER, KARL

[REDACTED]

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Entry Date: 03/13/1974
HQ 62-46855

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SCANNED BY DecLab (RMD)

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DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
DATE 10-18-2012

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 7/24/72

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 3/6/72 and 6/16/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy each of
"The Black Revolt and Democratic Politics" by SONDRASILVERMAN.
"Directory--National Black Organizations" by CHARLES L. SANDERS and LINDA MC LEAN.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/15/97 BY SP4 JAL/SPB

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SI-111

2 Encls. carded by
Bu. Library.
#1 filed in Bu. Lib.
#2 class. permanently to
Extremist Intell. Sec.
7-27-72 SPB

- ② - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 2)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

(Sealed)
ENCLOSURE

REC-80 62-46855-1064
8 JUL 26 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

58 JUL 1972

Mail torn when
radio repair
1-4-62
WJH

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

Mr. E. S. Miller

8/1/72

phs
G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
(Miss Alta Butler)
1 - Miss Barbara Dorsey
1 - Mr. T. FitzPatrick

BOOK REVIEW

"The End of White World Supremacy"

(Four speeches by Malcolm X)

Edited by Benjamin Goodman

EXTREMIST MATTERS

This is review of captioned book, published in 1971 by Merlin House, Inc. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES

Malcolm X, (true name - Malcolm Little) was Harlem hoodlum and ex-convict who became Muslim while imprisoned. He rapidly rose to become Nation of Islam (NOI) minister and major spokesman until split with NOI in March, 1964, and formed Muslim Mosque, Inc., (a quasi-religious, politically-oriented black nationalist group), and Organization of Afro-American Unity (OAAU), (a militant civil rights action group aligned with all African descendants). He was assassinated, at age 39, by three Muslims 2/21/65 while addressing 400 OAAU followers in New York City (NYC). He has since been considered hero and martyr by many revolutionaries.

Editor Benjamin Goodman (true name - Augustus Benjamin Goodman) is Negro, aged 40, former NOI Assistant Minister, who defected from NOI with Malcolm X and was his primary assistant.

BOOK REVIEW

This book is collection of four speeches by Malcolm X introduced by Goodman who relates background of this "impassioned and inspired" black nationalist and describes setting for each speech.

100-399321 (Malcolm X Little)

① -
① - 62-46855 (Book Review File)

TF:sak

51 AUG 15 1972

81

CONTINUED - OVER

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
102 AUG 10 1972

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b7c

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-399321-477

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review "The End of White World Supremacy"
100-399321

These speeches were delivered during period 12/62-12/63, the final year of Malcolm X's NOI affiliation, and all except one were presented in NYC.

The first and longest speech entitled "Black Man's History" was presented at Malcolm X's NOI Mosque No. 7 in Harlem 12/23/62. It includes rambling, grossly distorted, anti-white view of history emphasizing blacks' oppression by "white devils."

"The Black Revolution," the second speech, was delivered at Adam Clayton Powell's Abyssinian Baptist Church, NYC. Text relates view only lasting solution to race problem is complete racial separation. Malcolm X proposed that U. S. should give blacks land in proportion to population ratio or send blacks back to Africa and provide their subsistence there for 25 years.

"The Old Negro and the New Negro," the third speech, is actually Malcolm X's comments during appearance on Philadelphia radio station, Fall 1963, following address at University of Pennsylvania. Comments include his views on decline of European colonialism, awakening of "dark" world, and development of black pride and self-reliance.

The last speech, "God's Judgement of White America," (subtitled "The Chickens are Coming Home to Roost"), was delivered at Manhattan Center, NYC, on 12/3/63. He declares that decline of U. S. as world power is God's punishment for enslavement of 22 million blacks and, unless whites "repent," further retribution will occur.

MENTION OF FBI

FBI is not mentioned in book.

ACTION

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
FROM : *[Signature]* DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 8/2/72

[Signature] SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 10/15/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy each of "The Making of Black Revolutionaries: A Personal History" by JAMES FORMAN.

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EX-117

5 AUG 4 1972

62-46855-1065

*1 Encl. carded by + filed
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*Sal [Signature] 8-7-72
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- ② - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

RESEARCH SECTION



353
1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 8/15/72

SAC

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 1/25/72 and 3/6/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy each of "The
Political Philosophy of Martin Luther King, Jr." by HANES
WALTON, Jr. "Liberating Our White Ghetto" by JOSEPH
BARNDT.

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- id
- ② - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 2)
 - 1 - New York (100-87235)

ENCLOSURE

RJL:chj
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2 Encls. Carbed by
and filed in EX-104
Bureau Library

8-18-72 AMB. REC-23

62-46855-1066

51 AUG 24 1972

18 AUG 21 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Cleveland

DATE: August 17, 1972

FROM : T. J. Emery

Book Reviews

SUBJECT: PAYOFF
BY MICHAEL DORMAN
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Kinley _____
Mr. Armstrong _____
Ms. Herwig _____
Mrs. Neenan _____

Captioned book, a product of the David McKay Company, Incorporated, was written by a former Houston, Texas, newspaper reporter who, in recent years, has worked for various publications in the New York City area. Some 335 pages in length, Payoff retails for \$6.95 a copy.

As indicated by its subtitle, "The Role of Organized Crime in American Politics," Dorman's study deals primarily with the subject of graft and corruption on the various levels of government. It also, to a lesser extent, discusses the problems of labor-racketeering and hoodlum infiltration of legitimate business, apparently as an offshoot of the general theme of corruption.

Although most of Dorman's book is a fairly factual recitation of actual cases of graft and corruption--which he has extracted from newspaper clippings, police reports, court records, Congressional hearings, and the like--he periodically refers to unidentified contacts he allegedly has in the underworld and to unspecified "secret government reports" which he claims to have seen during the course of his research. Since there are no footnotes, bibliography, or index in the book, and since Dorman rarely bothers pinpointing the source of the material he is quoting, it is almost impossible to tell where a given item came from and whether, indeed, he actually has had any access to official government documents.

- 1 - Mr. Bates
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Jenkins
- 1 - Mr. Miller
- 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Emery

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED

176 SEP 7 1972

22 SEP 6 1972

54 SEP 12 1972

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Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland

Regarding Dorman, himself, Bureau files reveal that he

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On the whole, it appears that the bulk of the material in Payoff came from public source records, as when Dorman discusses casino operations in Hot Springs, Arkansas, during the 1960's; the recent Knapp Commission findings in New York City; court disclosures of FBI electronic surveillance overhearings in New Jersey and New England; the indictment of certain law enforcement officials in the State of Washington; corruption in Reading, Pennsylvania, which he states is the real name of the fictitious "Wincanton" appearing in the 1967 report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice; the conviction of the former Mayor of Gary, Indiana, on "kickback" payment charges; the widely publicized ties between former Congressman Roland Libonati and numerous Chicago Mafia leaders; the conviction of former Newark, New Jersey, Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio on Federal anti-racketeering charges; the conviction of Congressional aides Martin Sweig and Robert T. Carson in connection with assorted bribe offers; and the three convictions since 1962 of hoodlum Antonio Corallo and various local and Federal officials in the New York City area.

Following a visit by Dorman in 1968, the SAC in Houston described him as being "pro-FBI," and it is true that most of his references to the Bureau in Payoff are either laudatory or simply factual in nature. On the other hand, however, Dorman's book is extremely critical of two high-ranking Departmental officials and mentions two anti-Bureau comments, which he attributes to other sources.

In detailing the above-mentioned Carson case, Dorman says that "it can scarcely be expected that major efforts to clean up attempted bribery of Capitol Hill will be forthcoming from the current national administration" when the then Deputy Attorney General (and now

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland

Attorney General) Richard Kleindienst took so long to report Carson's bribe offer. With respect to the activities of Texas swindler Frank Sharp, Dorman says that a Federal investigation commission should have been created to inquire into Sharp's relations with former Assistant Attorney General Will Wilson.

On Pages 247-248, Dorman relates an incident wherein Congressional investigator William Gallinaro was allegedly assaulted while on an assignment in San Antonio and later told "various sources" that he felt the FBI had been responsible. John Constandy, Chief Counsel of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, recently advised Inspector D. W. Bowers that Dorman had originally attributed this remark to a San Antonio policeman, that both the policeman and Gallinaro emphatically deny having had anything to do with it, and that Gallinaro is presently considering filing suit against Dorman.

Still later, on Pages 270-271, Dorman quotes a Small Business Administration (SBA) official as having stated that the FBI "missed the boat" in failing to report the underworld connections of two individuals affiliated with a New York City firm receiving an SBA loan. Undoubtedly, Dorman is here referring to a 1969 newspaper clipping wherein two SBA officials are alleged to have stated that an FBI name check in 1965 failed to reveal the hoodlum backgrounds of two officials of the ANR Leasing Corporation in New York City. A review of Bureau files at the time of the clipping, however, revealed that the SBA had made at least two loans to the ANR firm before asking for a name check, at which time information was disseminated setting forth the backgrounds of the two men involved.

Another passage in Payoff which may be considered critical of the Bureau, if only by innuendo, is Chapter Nine, which attacks the ties between former Assistant Director Louis B. Nichols, who quit the FBI in 1957 to accept a position with Schenley Industries, and Lewis Rosenstiel, founder of the Schenley corporation and allegedly an associate of various underworld figures such as Meyer Lansky. In condensed form, this is the same basic theme running through most Hank Messick's diatribe, John Edgar Hoover, which came out earlier this year and which was analyzed in detail by the Crime Records Division. Even so, it is interesting to note that the only criticism Dorman can bring

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland

against Nichols, himself, is that he lobbied for a tax reduction bill that was necessary to keep Schenley from going into bankruptcy.

With respect to hoodlum thefts from major airline terminals, Dorman quotes from a Congressional witness who testified that he had once stolen some Bureau mail identifying informants in the Cuban field. Although the validity of this information has never been established, we now have in operation procedures to prevent such an occurrence from happening in the future.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

W.C.
TEK
JER
usc/p

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/22/72
ATTN.: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Rebulet, 7/14/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Black Religion and Black Radicalism" by GAYRAUD S. WILMORE.

Author of Black Religion and Black Radicalism

USA

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REC-65

62-46855-1067

1 Encl. carded by
and filed in Bu
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ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

AUG 24 1972

RESEARCH SECTION



RJL:enc
58 AUG 29 1972

353

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

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SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

9/7/72

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

o PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- Rec'd 9-14-72*
AMB
1.) "America Is Hard to Find" by Daniel Berrigan.
Doubleday; September, 1972; \$5.95
- Rec'd 10-4-72*
AMB
2.) "The FBI and the Berrigans: The Making of a Conspiracy" by Jack Nelson and Ronald J. Ostrow.
Coward, McCann; October, 1972; \$7.95

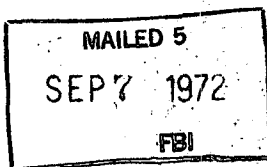
- 1 - Revolutionary Activities Section (Route through for review
(Griffith)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:dsm
(6)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA F. B. Griffith, Revolutionary Activities Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and reference purposes. Book #2 requested by Section Chief T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Both books will be filed in Bureau Library.

REC-73



54 SEP 12 1972

62-46855-1068
3 SEP 8 1972

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Miller, E.S. _____
Ponder _____
Soyars _____
Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Kinley _____
Mr. Armstrong _____
Ms. Herwig _____
Mrs. Neenan _____

TJD
AMB

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

9/7/72

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- Rec'd 12-6-72*
BOOKS
Rec'd 2-5-73
Rec'd 12-6-72
1. ~~"American Society and Black Revolution"~~ by Frank ~~Hercules~~. Harcourt Brace; 10/18/72; \$12.95 *NO 10*
 2. ~~"The Death and Life of Malcolm X"~~ by Peter ~~Goldman~~. Harper & Row; January, 1973; \$7.95
 3. ~~"The Tupamaro Guerrillas"~~ by Maria Esther ~~Gilio~~. Saturday Review Press; October, 1972; paperback, \$2.45

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
(Moore)

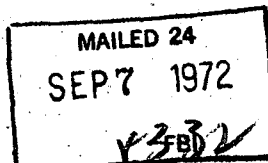
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:dsm *dsm*
(6) *12/3/72*

NOTE:

Books #1 and #2 requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection with Racial Matters general. Book #3 requested for review by Section Chief T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

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Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
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Marshall _____
Miller, E.S. _____
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Mr. Armstrong _____
Ms. Herwig _____
Mrs. Neenan _____



SEP 14 1972

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MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : *[Signature]* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 9/12/72

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 9/7/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "America Is
Hard to Find" by DANIEL BERRIGAN.

U.S.A.

BOOK

REC-66

EX-116 62-46855-1070

SEP 14 1972

- ② - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

ENCLOSURE

RJL:chj
(3)

RESEARCH SECTION



SEP 21 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Mr. E. S. Miller

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW

"TO DIE FOR THE PEOPLE"

(THE WRITINGS OF HUEY P. NEWTON)

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

9/21/72

1 - Mr. T. J. Smith

(Miss A. Butler)

1 - Miss B. Dorsey

1 - Mr. H. E. Helgeson

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1972 by Vintage Books, a division of Random House, New York City. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Huey P. Newton was a cofounder of the Black Panther Party (BPP) in 1966. He is currently the leader of the BPP with the title of Servant of the People.

This book is a collection of prior statements, speeches and writings which in many instances were published earlier in "The Black Panther," official newspaper of the BPP. While Newton is not expressly credited as authoring each article appearing in the book it can be assumed so based on the title page inscription "The Writings of Huey P. Newton."

The title was apparently taken from the eulogy on 5/1/71 for murdered BPP leader Samuel Napier when Newton said, "But to die in the service to the people is heavier than any mountain and deeper than any sea."

According to the introduction, the "vision" of the BPP is expressed in the first part of the book, the "practice" of the BPP in the second part, and the "struggle" of the BPP in the last part.

The contents take in a wide variety of writings including the BPP's original "Ten Point Program"; early "Executive Mandates" and "Resolutions and Declarations"; an 8/29/70 offer by the BPP of "... an undetermined number of troops..." to the National Liberation

62-46855

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(Book Review File)

(Huey P. Newton)

(BPP)

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62-46855-
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126 OCT 5 1972

57 OCT 11 1972 (8)

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"To Die for the People"
(The Writings of Huey P. Newton)

Front and Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam "... to assist you in your fight against American imperialism"; an analysis of "black capitalism"; and a "revolutionary analysis" of a movie. Also included are two 1967 articles on "self-defense" containing extremely militant language such as: "We were forced to build America, and if forced to, we will tear it down." -- "When the people move for liberation they must have the basic tool of liberation: the gun." -- "Kill the slavemaster, destroy him utterly, move against him with implacable fortitude." -- "Black people must move ... to seize by any means necessary a proportionate share of the power vested and collected in the structure of America." A 1971 speech on the "relevance of the church" and a 1970 statement of BPP support for women's liberation and homosexual groups are set out. A 1971 article taken from "The Black Panther" explains the "defection" of Eldridge Cleaver from the BPP.

The book is a mishmash of Newton utterances and well described by a "Saturday Review" writer who said of it, "Huey Newton... has produced a badly written Marxist interpretation of Afro-American life that few readers will want to finish."

If there is anything of significance to be determined from the book it is the fact that earlier writings, some of which clearly called for violence, have been incorporated in this book. For example, "The Correct Handling of a Revolution," which was taken from "The Black Panther" issue of 7/20/67, proclaims "the advantages in the activities of the guerrilla warfare method"; the "validity" of executing a "gestapo policeman;" and this statement, "The Black Panther Party for Self-Defense teaches that, in the final analysis the guns, hand grenades, bazookas, and other equipment necessary for defense must be supplied by the power structure." This inflammatory language appearing in a current publication is not in keeping with the non-violent posture publicly displayed by Newton and the BPP during the past year and a half, and it is set forth without explanation or repudiation.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

Re: Book Review

"To Die for the People"

(The Writings of Huey P. Newton)

The FBI is mentioned on Page 224 of the book in a reprint of an article appearing in the 8/29/70 issue of "The Black Panther" dealing with a murder trial of a BPP leader. In speaking of George Sams, a state witness, Newton is quoted as saying: "But we think that what has happened is that the F. B. I. used Sams as an agent and then dumped him. They have a history of doing this and they will do it again, it seems." (Sams was never a Bureau informant.)

ACTION:

For information.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. T. W. Leavitt

FROM : F. J. Cassidy

SUBJECT: "WE ARE YOUR SONS"
BY ROBERT AND MICHAEL MEEROPOL
BOOK REVIEW

1 - Mr. E. C. Peterson
1 - Mr. F. J. Cassidy
1 - Book Review File
DATE: 4/1/76

1 - Miss C. D. Skiles

Assoc. Dir. _____
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Dep. AD Inv. _____
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Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
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Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to review the controversial book, "We Are Your Sons," published in 1975, by Houghton Mifflin Company.

SYNOPSIS:

The story of the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the so-termed "Atom Spies," is recapitulated in this book through the perceptions of their sons, Michael and Robert Meeropol. The Meeropols are convinced their parents were the victims of a political "frame-up," and this book is the vehicle for presenting their reasons for believing their parents were framed. This book reprints their parents' prison correspondence, most of which has not been previously published, with the Meeropols' unique interpretation of events. The authors charge the espionage charges and conviction of the Rosenbergs was the result of a governmental conspiracy designed to manipulate Congress and the general public.

CURRENT BUREAU POLICY:

Not applicable.

ACTION:

For information only.

62-46855

CDS: vb

(5)

5 APR 5 1976

CONTINUED - OVER

NOT RECORDED

46 APR 7 1976

70 APR 19 1976



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46855-2753

Memorandum to Mr. T. W. Leavitt

Re: "We Are Your Sons" by Robert and Michael Meeropol
62-46855

DETAILS:

Authors:

Michael and Robert Meeropol are residents of Springfield, Massachusetts. Michael is an Assistant Professor at Western New England College and is a member of the Union for Radical Political Economics. Robert taught anthropology briefly at the same college; however, he is presently working on a doctoral project in urban anthropology. Both subjects were active participants during the politically turbulent years of 1960--both were members of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). According to Bureau source, Michael Meeropol became a member of Communist Party in 1962; however, he described himself only as a "Marxist-Revisionist" and not a card-carrying Communist.

The Meeropols write from the premise that the case against the Rosenbergs was a frame-up fabricated by various Government agencies. They attempt to explain the reasons why there was a need for the spy trials, and why the Rosenbergs "were chosen" as the scapegoats.

They suggest two aspects to why there was a need for the spy trials: one relates to the decision to develop the hydrogen bomb along with the "desire" for an arms race and armed confrontation in Korea and perhaps in Indochina; the second relates to "the momentum of the Inquisition."

In the early 1950's, according to Michael Meeropol's analysis, a policy document (National Security Council Paper No. 68) was formulated in the high levels of the Government. This document suggested that security should become the dominant element in the national budget. However, the 50's were rather hard times when yearly appropriations had to be scared out of Congress, and when public opinion was a one-shot effort. To accomplish the changes suggested by NSC-68, it was, therefore, essential for the Executive Branch to create a more fearful public--and willing Congress. Spy trials seemed an appropriate means, following the equation: "domestic radical = agent of a foreign power = grave danger and damage to national security of United States." The Meeropols charge that these trials were consciously conceived by the Government as the prelude to the placement of all Communists and sympathizers in concentration camps.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. T. W. Leavitt

Re: "We Are Your Sons" by Robert and Michael Meeropol
62-46855

Thus, the value of the spy trials was twofold: a means to manipulate public opinion to obtain larger war budgets; and a means to legitimize destruction of the Communist front in America.

Next, the Meeropols tackle the question as to "Why the Rosenbergs?" They believe that, initially, it was the mere element of chance. The Rosenbergs' sons point an accusing finger at the FBI, stating that the Bureau purposely pursued to document a link between domestic Communism and the threat of the Soviet Union to America. While the Meeropols admit their parents probably were members of the American Communist Party, they deny that the Rosenbergs were guilty of espionage. In their words, good spys are not part-timers who masquerade as domestic radicals or Communists. The authors claim the only spy in the entire Rosenberg-Sobell Case was the German-born British scientist, Klaus Fuchs.

According to the Meeropols, the Government agencies, which contrived the espionage case, singled out David Greenglass and his wife because of David's uranium theft; they capitalized on Harry Gold because of his fantasies as Fuchs' courier; therefore, the remaining necessary link was the radical aspect--preferably an open Communist, someone close to Greenglass. Hence, Julius Rosenberg, the only obvious radical relative, was chosen as that final connecting element.

The Meeropols assert that the entire spy episode was an exercise in governmental abuse of power encompassing the prosecutor's office, various agencies of the Government, including the FBI, as well as the trial judge himself. Harry Gold could not have been Fuchs' real courier for, unlike a real spy, he parroted anything the Government desired him to say. David and Ruth Greenglass cooperated with the Government's fabrications to save themselves. However, when the Rosenbergs would not confess, they had to be dubbed the master spies and given the ultimatum talk or die to assure the success of the trials. The total judicial process, states the Meeropols, was used as an instrument of coercion to extort false confessions in order to obtain political objectives--at the cost of two innocent lives.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 4/15/76

FROM : *R66* ADIC, LOS ANGELES (62-0)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEW

JMR Re Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 3/26/76.

Enclosed is one copy of the book, "Ninja, the Invisible Assassin," by ANDREW MORRIS ADAMS, as requested in referenced letter.

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED
15 APR 30 1976

② - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Los Angeles

DAM/cms
(3)



1976

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-119216-3

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Moore *MM/12*

FROM : A. E. Schiappa *AES/10*
Book

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF THE BOOK ENTITLED
"A MAN CALLED INTREPID"
BY WILLIAM STEVENSON.

DATE: 4/20/76

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

PURPOSE:

To review "A Man Called Intrepid," which was forwarded to the Director by Julian P. Muller, Harcourt Brace Jovanich, Inc., 757 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10017, with the compliments of Sir William Stephenson.

SYNOPSIS:

This book was reviewed and it was determined to be a biography of Sir William Stephenson, who was the former head of the British Security Coordination (BSC), which operated in the United States from April, 1940, to the end of World War II. The author credits Stephenson and his agency with taking a prominent role in winning the war against Germany during World War II. There are numerous references to Former Director J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. The most significant among these were: the FBI was the primary liaison agency between Stephenson and President Roosevelt; Mr. Hoover is accused of being responsible for making an error that led to the Japanese success at Pearl Harbor; Mr. Hoover is criticized for breaking up German Intelligence Networks for publicity rather than using them; and Mr. Hoover is credited for sensing that someone inside the British Intelligence Service was trying to harm Anglo-American relations during World War II.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For Information.

62-46855-

NOTED
MAY 4 1976
APR 29 1976

APPROVED: _____
Assoc. Dir. _____
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Asst. Dir.:
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Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Legal Coun. _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Rec. Mgmt. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____

1 - Mr. Leavitt
1 - Mr. Moore
1 - Mr. Malmfeldt
DMC/ekm/ph (7)

55 MAY 4 1976

105-225621-
ORIGINAL FILED IN

A. E. Schiappa to Mr. Moore memorandum
Re: BOOK ENTITLED "A MAN CALLED INTREPID"
BY WILLIAM STEVENSON.

DETAILS:

This book gives the major share of credit to Sir William Stephenson and the British Security Coordination (BSC) for successes in the field of intelligence, counter-intelligence, detecting enemy saboteurs, and for guerrilla warfare operations directed against Nazi Germany during World War II. They claim responsibility for taking the initiative in the development of the Atomic Bomb (pp. 78-79, 143-144, 412-413), and it is revealed that Stephenson directed a vast secret intelligence operation in the Western Hemisphere during World War II.

There are many references to Former Director J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. The FBI was the primary liaison between Stephenson and President Roosevelt (pp. 77-80). The first meeting between Mr. Hoover and Stephenson is described as the beginning of a long and stormy relationship (p. 79). The book states that: "The price of Mr. Hoover's cooperation was always conditioned by his overall ambition for the FBI and that Mr. Hoover wanted to retain a monopoly of liaison with BSC" (pp. 160-161). It is alleged that it was Mr. Hoover's ambition to expand the FBI into an international agency (pp. 161, 378). It is asserted that "Mr. Hoover keenly resented William Donovan's organization, Office of Strategic Services (OSS), when it was established in July, 1941, because he feared it would hurt the authority of the FBI, particularly in South America and Latin America" (pp. 271, 364).

It is alleged that this conflict consummated in mid-1941, when Mr. Hoover tried to suppress BSC operations by forcing disclosure of them (pp. 271, 364, 369). It is stated that it became necessary to recapture Mr. Hoover's good will by professing more secrets to him and including him in on more operations (p. 271). After the culmination of the first successful operation, it is said that Mr. Hoover concluded that he could dominate the overall U. S. Intelligence effort (p. 276).

It was stated that the FBI became dependant upon BSC for information (correspondence interceptions in Bermuda by BSC) without which the FBI would have been severely handicapped

A. E. Schiappa to Mr. Moore memorandum
Re: BOOK ENTITLED "A MAN CALLED INTREPID"
BY WILLIAM STEVENSON.

for their successful prosecution of several espionage cases during 1940 and 1941 (pp. 172, 173).

Mr. Hoover is accused of being stubborn in resisting the use of double agents and also that he made an error, according to his enemies, that led to the Japanese success at Pearl Harbor. It is stated that TRICYCLE, supposedly one of the double agents under British control, came to the United States and because TRICYCLE was on American soil, he had to be handed over to Mr. Hoover and the FBI. On his way to the United States, TRICYCLE held meetings in Lisbon, Portugal, where he was told by his German handlers that the Japanese were studying a method of using carrier-borne torpedo bombers against Pearl Harbor, something along the lines of a British operation against the Italian Fleet in the shallow waters of Taranto in southern Italy. TRICYCLE brought with him a questionnaire with a section headed "Naval Strong Point Pearl Harbor," which asked for specialized and detailed information. It is said that Mr. Hoover disliked TRICYCLE'S flamboyance and life style and refused to believe his extraordinary story (pp. 256-260).

Mr. Hoover is criticized for breaking up German Intelligence networks rather than using them. It is alleged that his motive was to publicize everything to enhance the FBI's reputation (pp. 249-250, 270).

There were favorable references to the FBI in the text. It was stated that Mr. Hoover and the FBI actually provided Stephenson with enormous help during those frantic months after the establishment of BSC (p. 162, 374). Mr. Hoover is credited for taking control of the FBI and turning it into a national institution (p. 162). It is mentioned that those agents who dealt with FBI Agents, especially the Canadian security men, had nothing but praise for their discretion, efficiency, and willingness to admit ignorance of what were then new and startling espionage techniques (p. 161).

It was mentioned that when Mr. Hoover and Stephenson worked in tandem, operations often went very smoothly (p. 371).

A. E. Schiappa to Mr. Moore memorandum
Re: BOOK ENTITLED "A MAN CALLED INTREPID"
BY WILLIAM STEVENSON

The text notes that one of the best results of collaboration between Stephenson and Mr. Hoover was in using the information obtained from the BSC correspondence interceptions in Bermuda, Trinidad and Jamaica. It was said that the FBI was severely handicapped in this area for there was no postal censorship in the United States (p. 172). The FBI was credited in the book for solving the mystery of a Nazi Microdot System (p. 372). Mr. Hoover is credited for sensing that someone (Kim Philby, Russian agent who penetrated the British Intelligence Service and defected to Russia in the early 1960's) in the BIS in London was trying to harm Anglo-American relations during World War II (pp. 397, 409-412).

Bufiles reflect that Sir William Stephenson was the former head of BSC which operated in the United States from April, 1940, to the end of World War II. This book is the second of two biographies concerning Sir William Stephenson. The first, published in the United States as "Room 3603," and in Great Britain as "The Quiet Canadian" by H. Montgomery Hyde, was reviewed by the Central Research Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division on December 13, 1962.

Despite a similarity in their names, the author and the subject of this book are different individuals. The author, William Stevenson, is said to have met the subject while on special assignment to British intelligence during World War II. Bufiles reflect that one William Stevenson is listed as having been a member of the British Intelligence Service in New York City during World War II, and that there is no mention of the author being given assistance on this project.

4/23/67 Book returned to D.O.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM : *[Signature]* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 10/2/72

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 9/7/72.

Book

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The FBI and the Berrigans: The Making of a Conspiracy" by JACK NELSON and RONALD J. OSTROW.

No Loc.

Deleted Copy Sent
by Letter 8/27/75
Per FOIA Request

REC

62-46855-1091

7 OCT 4 1972

1 Encl. called by
filed in Bureau
Library. 10-4-72
Lomb.

- 2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

RESEARCH SECTION

ENCLOSURE

57 OCT 11 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 10/4/72

ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 5/9/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau under separate cover is
one copy of the book "1972 Yearbook on International
Communist Affairs".

calif.

to

SI 100

3 - Bureau (RM) 1 - destroyed REC-48
1 - Package
1 - San Francisco
RSB/see

17 OCT 6 1972

(4) 1 Encl retained in
Research Section

10-6-72

amb.

58 OCT 13 1972

RESEARCH SECTION



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

10/10/72

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

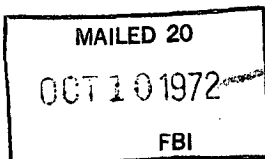
- Recd. 11-4-72*
U.S.A.
1. ~~"The Bush Rebels: A Personal Account of Black Revolt in Africa" by Barbara Cornwall. Holt, Rinehart & Winston; 4-10-72; \$6.95~~
 2. ~~"Black Jargon in White America" by David Claerbaut. Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co.; paper, \$1.95~~
 3. ~~"For Blacks Only: Black Strategies for Change in America" by Sterling Tucker. Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co.; paper, \$2.95~~

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for Review) (Moore)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:mjg *mjg*
(6)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Books #2 & #3 requested by Section Chief T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Paperbacks requested for reason of economy.



REC-16 62-46855-1073

10 OCT 10 1972

ST-103 *CCM/KCP*

58 OCT 17 1972

TJS/ELR

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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Bates _____
Bishop _____
Callahan _____
Cleveland _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Jenkins _____
Marshall _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Ponder _____
Soyars _____
Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Kinley _____
Mr. Armstrong _____
Ms. Herwig _____
Mrs. Neenan _____

TJD
Am.B.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *EM/par*

FROM : T. J. Smith *TJS/ELR*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION
RESEARCH SECTION

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

1 - Mr. T. J. Smith

DATE: September 29, 1972

1 - Administrative Policy
Folder

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

Felt _____
Baker _____
Bates _____
Bishop _____
Callahan _____
Cleveland _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Jenkins _____
Marshall _____
Miller, E.S. ☒
Pace ☒
Soyars _____
Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Kinley _____
Mr. Armstrong _____
Ms. Herwig _____
Mrs. Neenan _____

PURPOSE:

To evaluate Book Review Program and to set out its purpose and annual statistics.

BACKGROUND:

33
Book Review Control Desk, established 1/59, functions as central control for books to be purchased and maintains book review index which includes pending and completed reviews and other data pertinent to individual reviews. Records of book reviews maintained in control file 62-46855. Purchase of books brought to attention of Administrative Division. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service--it eliminates duplication in purchase and review of books, enables FBI Headquarters personnel to obtain quickly copies of reviews for references, and frequently alerts personnel to publication of new books pertinent to work and operations of Bureau. Reference books for use at the National Academy, Quantico, are also obtained by Book Review Control Desk. *OK*

STATISTICS:

During period 9/30/71 through 9/29/72, a total of 113 books was requested.

Total books for review: 85 *31*

Total books for reference: 28 (Three of these books have been forwarded to Quantico for use by Agents attending In-Service Classes.)

Status report will be submitted by 9/28/73.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Book Review Program be continued.

18 OCT 16 1972

AMB:dan
54 (5)

OCT 24 1972

EM

wed

ADDENDUM OF THE INSPECTION DIVISION ^{WAG} L. A. GIOVANETTI 10/12/72

Book reviews were first initiated in 1935 and the Book Review Control Desk (BRCD) established and assigned to the Research Section of the Domestic Intelligence Division (DID) on 1/21/59 because the majority of book reviews were related to DID area of responsibility. Books are reviewed by the substantive desks and the review coordinated with BRCD and Bureau Library and the results of the review placed in file 62-46855. This program appears to be functioning efficiently, serves a specific need by keeping Bureau officials informed in their respective areas of responsibility.

Lmw

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
FROM : *[Signature]*
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 10/10/72

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS
Re Bulet 3/17/72.

Per your request for one copy of "~~A~~ Revolutionary Suicide" by JOHN HERMAN BLAKE & HUEY P. NEWTON, per phone conversation with publisher, book title was changed to "To Die For The People", enclosed is one copy.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-19-97 BY 9803-RDD/BLE/ST

365,833

1 Encl. filed in Bureau Library. 10-12-72 Amb.

- (2) - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - New York (100-87235)

ENCLOSURE

RJL:chj
(3)

REC-4

ST-112

17 OCT 12 1972

RESEARCH SECTION
[Signature]



XEROX

OCT 16 1972

OCT 24 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Unrecorded Copy Filed In

105-165429-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : *JHr* ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
FROM : *JHr* DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 11/7/72

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 1/25/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The Black Preacher in America" by CHARLES HAMILTON.

REC 107

62-46855-1076

15 NOV 9 1972

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SECTION

RJL:chj
(3)

54 NOV 16 1972



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
FROM : *JH* DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 11/10/72

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 10/10/72.

Jan Enclosed herewith is one copy of ^{*Book*} "The ~~Dash~~ Rebels:
A Personal Account of Black Revolt in Africa" by BARBARA
~~CORNWALL.~~

100-87235-1077

Ri

Enc. carded by
and filed in Bu. Library
11-13-72
AMB.
ENCLOSURE

ST-113

REC-48

62-46855-1077

- ② - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
- 1 - New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj
(3)

1 NOV 13 1972

RESEARCH SECTION



NOV 20 1972

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop

DATE: 11-10-72

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: "THE MUGGING"
BOOK BY MORTON HUNT

Felt _____
Bishop _____
Callahan _____
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Jenkins _____
Marshall _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Purvis _____
Soyars _____
Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Kinley _____
Mr. Armstrong _____
Ma. Herwig _____
Mrs. Neenan _____

Captioned book has been reviewed in accordance with Mr. Gray's request, and a brief summary is set forth below.

Hunt's book is a critique on our criminal justice system. He uses an account of a 1964 Bronx murder case to illustrate the processes, problems, and abuses of the system. The case involves an elderly man who was mugged and killed in his apartment. Three suspects from the ghetto confessed to police to committing the crime and later pleaded not guilty at the arraignment. Two of them were convicted by a jury of first degree murder and are now serving life sentences, and continuing legal efforts to gain their freedom; the third was found not guilty because he had not repeated his confession to the district attorney. Ironically, a fourth suspect implicated by the other three as the one who had actually dealt the death blows to the victim would not confess and was never indicted.

In his prologue, Hunt warns that a debacle will overtake America if we fail to take daring actions to remake our criminal justice system and rid society of the inequities--social and economic--that help breed criminal behavior. He states that an atmosphere of fear resulting from crime and violence has fostered an unfortunate loss of faith in our institutions, as well as demands for more force in fighting crime.

Interspersed throughout the account of the murder case, Hunt discusses each aspect of the criminal justice system separately:

Investigation of crime. In this chapter, Hunt admits the policeman's lot is not always happy. His work consists of mundane tasks for which he gets little thanks, and he is often a target of contempt. Also the curtailing of investigative techniques, such as search and seizure, by Warren Court decisions are blamed by police for lower crime clearances. Hunt implies that oftentimes tactics used by police, such as "inviting" suspects to headquarters and using "informers" who are paid off in various ways, may be unconstitutional and contemptible, but morally justifiable to the officer who conceals his actions. Hunt notes that a dilemma faces our society: efficient repression of criminal conduct (which requires unlimited police power) or the safeguarding of our liberties (which requires controlling police to prevent illegal tactics).

1 - 7 NOV 27 1972

JVA:jmb (6)

1 - M. A. Jones NOV 27 1972

(Continued - Over)

11-17-72 (25)
35 by 2 of 79 B-20
100-35 by 2 of 79 B-20
ORIGINAL FILE

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: "THE MUGGING"

Police interrogation. Here Hunt points out that the Miranda and Escobedo decisions have helped protect suspects from confessions under duress and without knowing their rights. He also suggests that confessions might not be as indispensable to solving crime as some think, referring to a New Haven study which concluded that in only a few cases researched were confessions needed to get convictions. Hunt quotes Ramsay Clark as saying that if police were not permitted to depend as much on confessions, they would use more efficient methods of investigation. Hunt warns that if court decisions, such as Miranda and Escobedo, are reversed we would be abandoning our ideals of civil liberty, fairness and individual dignity.

The detention of defendants before trial is Hunt's next topic. He deplores the long periods defendants must await trial, blaming this chiefly on an outdated court system, inefficient court officers, and shopping by defense lawyers for sympathetic judges. Hunt criticizes the bail system for allowing some to escape justice altogether, while others must linger in jail because they cannot afford bail.

In discussing the adversarial system, Hunt states that defense lawyers are often mercenary rather than idealistic and most often not sympathetic to the defendant; yet they are absolutely vital to the preservation of fair trial. He accuses William Kunstler of "illiberality" for defending only those whose goals he shares; Hunt notes that if every defense lawyer did this no one would defend those with goals nobody shares. Prosecuting attorneys, Hunt feels, usually do a commendable job since this enhances their chances of moving up, possibly to a judgeship; this in turn encourages a considerable degree of fairness in the prosecution of crime in this country.

In the chapter on trial by jury, Hunt cites arguments against having jury trials: too long trials, elimination of better minds by selection techniques; legal issues in some cases too complex for amateurs, difficulty in finding unbiased jurors. Hunt, believes, however, that for all its drawbacks the jury is valuable in distributing power in the justice system and in acting as a mediating and humanizing influence. He suggests that improvements might include selection of jurors by judges instead of trial lawyers and restricting publicizing certain details of a crime prior to trial.

The presumption of innocence until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt is next dealt with by Hunt, and he notes that this concept has been strengthened by recent court rulings. He states that while Soviet and other inquisitorial systems may be more efficient, our own system which, at least in theory, presumes innocence until guilt is proven does give a person a fair chance to defend himself against overwhelming official power. In this chapter Hunt cites the Gideon decision which decreed that states must provide lawyers to persons it prosecuted if they could not afford one as another step in promoting justice for all.

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: "THE MUGGING"

The field of corrections, Hunt claims, is the weakest part of the criminal justice system. He scores inconsistencies in sentencing due to different practices in different states and difference in judges' attitudes. These are in turn based on contradictory views on criminal sanctions: one that demands punishment of the criminal versus the other that favors treatment of the criminal so he can be reintegrated into society. Hunt suggests that we treat, outside prison, those who seem to classification boards to be treatable; punish, within prisons, those who are diagnosed as deterrable but untreatable; and isolate from society under maximum security those who cannot be helped. Hunt scores bad conditions in some jails; punitive parole systems; too-heavy caseloads for probation officers. He briefly discusses the appeals system, pointing out that increasingly easy access to appellate machinery--though a commendable trend--has meant numerous appeals with resultant overloading of court calendars and delayed court processes.

In the epilogue, Hunt discusses measures being taken to curb crime and is critical of the Nixon Administration for its emphasis on "repressive" crime legislation; its Supreme Court appointments, and police-oriented approach to crime. Hunt also claims that Nixon policies have actually not halted violent crime, though it has made claims of curbing crime. Based on studies, Hunt feels that new police technology, increased manpower, and better pay may help somewhat in curbing crime, but that increased emphasis on police-community relations, liberalized education of police, and reshaping of police mentality will be the most effective.

Hunt goes on to cite opposite attitudes toward crime: the conservative reaction which would roll back civil rights advances and increase state power to deal with crime, versus the rebellious response which seeks to sabotage our system through violence. Both, he says, are destructive to democratic values. Hunt suggests a new liberalism which would insist on full regard for individual rights; be willing to spend money and effort on a modernized criminal justice system, and show greater commitment to wiping out economic, social, and political disadvantages of minority groups, especially those in the ghetto. Thus, he says, we would effectively deal with crime and still promote liberty.

MENTIONS OF FBI:

Hunt includes the FBI in the list of acknowledgements. In the text he quotes from Uniform Crime Reporting statistics, citing some criminologists as saying that these statistics have been exaggerated to facilitate Congressional acceptance of FBI budget requests. Hunt goes on to state that, even so, there is still a great volume of crime, some of which never is reported to police. He refers to Nixon adminis-

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo
RE: "THE MUGGING"

tration's use of UCR statistics to show its success in curbing crime. He quotes J. Edgar Hoover as believing informers are essential to police work.

OBSERVATIONS:

Hunt represents the liberal viewpoint of our criminal justice viewpoint and, as noted above, is critical of the Nixon Administration for what he claims is a repressive approach to crime. He does point up some of the obvious shortcomings of criminal justice--long delays, outdated court systems, and bad conditions in some prisons--and does cite need for improvements. However, his concern with the suspect charged with the crime appears to overshadow his concern for victims of crime. Also, he seems to harbor a suspicion of police officers and feels they must be controlled to prevent their "illegal" tactics.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Handwritten notes:
DOR
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DDK
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F/WGL
G
11-17
8:03A

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 12/4/72

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet to NY, 9/7/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy each of the following books:

"American Society and Black Revolution
by Frank Hercules

"The Tupamarco Guerrillas"
by Maria Esther Gilio

REC 44

ST 101 DEC 6 1972

2 Encls. carded
by 1 filed in Bu.
Library
12-6-72 Amb.

2 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
1 - New York

RJL:gl
(3)

ENCLOSURE

RESEARCH SECTION

58 DEC 12 1972

DECE 1972



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 12/7/72
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *na/ah* SAC, DETROIT (62-4295)(C) *BBB [unclear] S-G [unclear] Moore (info)*

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEW S

ptw Re Bureau letter, 9/9/71; Detroit letter, 6/28/72.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the item
"The ~~Nigger~~ Cycle" as requested in referenced Bureau letter.

[redacted] learned of the existence of the above item
on sale at the Broadside Press, Detroit, Michigan, and
subsequently obtained the above copy. b7D

It is to be noted this item is a poem printed on a
four-page heavy paper-type pamphlet and is dedicated to ANGELA
DAVIS, a self-admitted member of the Communist Party, USA.

1-864DB
2 - Bureau (Enc.-1)(RM)
1 - Detroit
JJG/ah
(3)

ENCLOSURE
*1 Encl. returned in
Extremist Intell. Sec.
12-13-72 AmB.*

REC-2

62-46855-1079

EX-101

DEC 11 1972

RESEARCH SECTION

149
DEC 22 1972



1 - M. A. M. Butler

KST
SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

1/5/73

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. May book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

3-7-73
"Agony in New Haven: The Trial of Bobby Seale, Ericka Huggins and the Black Panther Party" by Donald Freed. Simon and Schuster, \$7.95, January, 1973

- 1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (Moore)
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:bak & CR
(6)

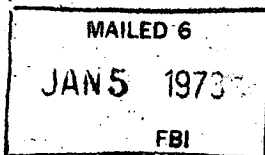
NOTE:

Book requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to extremist matters in general. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

REC-87

62-46855-1080

11 JAN 5 1973



58 JAN 12 1973

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Felt _____
Baker _____
Callahan _____
Cleveland _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Gebhardt _____
Jenkins _____
Marshall _____
Miller, E.S. _____
Purvis _____
Soyars _____
Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Kinley _____
Mr. Armstrong _____
Ms. Herwig _____
Mrs. Neenan _____

CCM/JOP

TTS
EWL
AMB

✓ 1-31-73
AMB

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, Newark

1/24/73

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

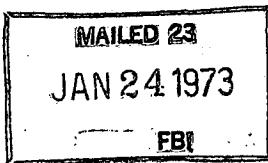
**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

gmb
ReCGairtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) 12/13/72, captioned "Kwame Nkrumah Conference on Afrikan Students, Youth and Development, 11/23-26/72, Durham, N. C., EM-BN."

Bureau desires that you discreetly obtain the following listed items, as described on pages 14 and 15 of enclosure to above referenced Chicago airtel. The material should be marked to attention Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

all books
except J-3
received
2-12-73
AMB

occ 7973



- Books:
- ✓ J-1 "Black Value System" by Imamu Amiri Baraka (\$1.75)
 - ✓ J-2 "Mwanamke Mwananche" by the Muninina of CPUN (\$1.50)
 - ✓ J-3 "Swahili Name Book" by the Committee for Unified NewArk" (\$1.50)
 - ✓ J-4 "Strategy and Tactics" - Imamu Amiri Baraka (listed as "Out of Stock") (\$.75)
 - ✓ J-5 "Ujamaa" by Mwalimu J. Nyerere, President of Tanzania (\$1.50)
 - ✓ J-6 "Political Leader Considered as Representative of a Culture" by Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of Republic of Guinea (\$1.00)
 - ✓ J-7 "Slave Ship" by Imamu Amiri Baraka (\$1.25)
 - ✓ J-11 "Spirit Reach" by Imamu Amiri Baraka (price not given)
 - ✓ Ji-1 "Jello" by Imamu Amiri Baraka (\$1.50)
 - ✓ Ji-2 "It's Nation Time" by Imamu Amiri Baraka (\$1.50)

REC-48

62-46855-109

- Felt _____
- Baker _____
- Callahan _____
- Cleveland _____
- Conrad _____
- Dalbey _____
- Gebhardt _____
- Jenkins _____
- Marshall _____
- Miller, E.S. _____
- Purvis _____
- Soyars _____
- Walters _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Kinley _____
- Mr. Armstrong _____
- Ms. Herwig _____
- Mrs. Neenan _____

- 1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route Through for Review) (FitzPatrick)
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

ST-111

AMB:ems
(6)

ems

22 JAN 26 1973

SEE NOTE PAGE 2

JAN 20 1973

copy

AMB

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Letter to Newark
Re: Purchase of Books
62-46855

Literature:

- ✓ "Toward the Creation of Pan African Institutions" an essay by Imamu Amiri Baraka
- ✓ "Kwaido Studies" a collection of essays by Imamu Baraka explaining the New Nationalism
- ✓ "Political Leader as representative of Culture" an essay by the Honorable Akmed Sekou Toure, President of Guinea. The role and function of political leaders
- ✓ "Mwanamke Mwananchi" (Nationalist Woman) Alternative roles of Black Women. What does it mean to be a Black Woman in 1972?

NOTE:

Books and literature requested by SA Thomas FitzPatrick, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Review of material will be of assistance as background information relating to Pan Africanism and other extremist activity. All material requested will be retained by the Extremist Intelligence Section. Cost of obtaining above items should approximate total of \$13.00.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. D. E. Moore

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: 1/30/73

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. J. P. Lee

SUBJECT: JOHN BARRON
READER'S DIGEST
(BOOK ENTITLED "THE KGB")

BOOK REVIEWS

Baker _____
Callahan _____
Cleveland _____
Conrad _____
Dalbey _____
Gebhardt _____
Jenkins _____
Marshall _____
Miller, E. _____
Purvis _____
Soyers _____
Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Kinley _____
Mr. Armstrong _____
Ms. Herwig _____
Mrs. Neenan _____

This memorandum reviews Chapter 14 and the Epilogue of the above-captioned book and furnishes comments concerning these chapters as related to the FBI. Previous memoranda have reviewed Chapters I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII and IX and an unnumbered chapter. These are the only chapters received from John Barron.

Chapter XIV deals with Department V of the KGB and begins with the expulsion of 105 Soviets from England in the Fall, 1971. The author traces the history of Department V from 1936 when it was organized as the Directorate of Special Tasks, through World War II and into the postwar era which included several kidnappings in West Germany. He traces the changes in the name to Department 13 and then Department V. The case of Nikolai Khokhlov, Soviet agent who defected and revealed the plot to kill the leader of an anti-Soviet group in Germany, is discussed as well as the case of Bogdan Stashinsky, Soviet agent who defected after killing an anti-Soviet leader in Germany. In his discussion of the Stashinsky case the author notes that 17 KGB officers were demoted or fired as a result of his defection and attributes this statement to former KGB Major Anatol Golizin. This apparently is a reference to Anatoly Golitzyn, KGB defector who has not been publicly identified although newspapers have referred to him in the past as Dolintzyn.

23 MAR 15 1973

This chapter includes a discussion of Anton Sabotka who was uncovered in April, 1972, by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) in Canada. Sabotka was born in Canada, returned

JPL:aeH (5)

54 MAR 22 1973

NOT RECORDED

23 MAR 19 1973

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-3-4-24-1107

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: John Barron, Reader's Digest
(Book Entitled "The KGB")

to Czechoslovakia with his parents, was recruited by the Czechs, turned over to Soviet intelligence and then sent into Canada under his true identity with his wife and child for the main purpose of locating and identifying potential sabotage targets.

In the Epilogue the author calls for intelligent reasoned protests against KGB methods noting that the Communist Party as well as the KGB are sensitive and sometimes responsive to foreign opinion when it threatens to hurt Soviet interests. He tells of the fear in the Communist Party that Lee Harvey Oswald assassin of President Kennedy might have been recruited by the KGB while in Russia. It is noted that on page 8 the author has an error when he noted that Oswald applied at the Soviet Embassy, Mexico City, for a visa in October, 1964. This date should be October, 1963.

ACTION:

The author will be referred to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) concerning the mention of Golitzyn's name and the error in the date relating to Oswald will be called to his attention.

JPL 7 DEM WGC EM JSH
J 2-1 4:46P

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 2/2/73

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet 9/7/72.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The Death and Life of Malcolm X" by PETER GOLDMAN.

ST-104

REC-32

62-46855-1082

RECORDED

14 FEB 6 1973

1 Encl. routed to
Extremist Section;
retained in Research
Section.

2-5-73
AmB.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

DMW:dmw

(3)

RESEARCH SECTION



MAR 2 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter
1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

2/14/73

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

No Loc
"Databanks in a Free Society" by Alan F. Westin and Michael A. Baker. Quadrangle, 11/30/72, \$12.50.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

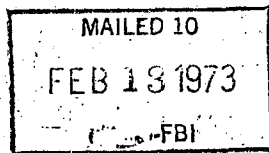
AMB:vgc
(6)

NOTE:

Mr. R. D. Cotter, Domestic Intelligence Division, is requesting book as result of inquiry from Mr. Daniel Armstrong, Office of Acting Director L. Patrick Gray, III. FBI, one of several organizations named in book, is accused of furnishing to various military and civilian agencies information contained in FBI files. Book will be perused to determine extent of accusations. Inquiry Bureau Library, Quantico, offices of William B. Soyars, Computer Systems Division, and Lawrence J. Heim, Training Division, indicated book not available in Bureau.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Baker _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Gebhardt _____
Mr. Jenkins _____
Mr. Marshall _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Purvis _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Mr. Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Kinley _____
Mr. Armstrong _____
Mr. Bowers _____
Mr. Herndon _____
Ms. Hovell _____
Mr. Mintz _____
Mrs. Neenan _____



EX-117

REC-77

62-46855-1083
FEB 14 1973

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

File 3-13-73

TO :

ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 2/9/73

(Attn: Research Section, Domestic
Intelligence Division)

FROM :

SAC, NEWARK (157-6783)(P)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re: Bureau letter to Newark, captioned as above,
dated 1/24/73.

need 7-9-73
Enclosed for the Bureau are books requested in
referenced letter. All books requested are enclosed except
for "Swahili Name Book", by the Committee for Unified
Newark (CFUN). [redacted] advised that he has a Swahili-English
Dictionary; however, he did not have the "Swahili Name
Book". Source will attempt to secure a copy of this book.

Source felt that "Strategy and Tactics of a Pan
African Nationalist Party" is the same book as "Strategy
and Tactics". Furthermore, "Mwanamke Mwananche", by the
Muninina of CFUN, and "Mwanamke Mwananchi" (Nationalist
Woman), is believed to be the same publication.

Enclosed, but not requested by the Bureau, is
a publication titled, "The Cricket". Source stated that
this publication, printed in 1969, contains some of the
earlier poems of LE ROI JONES, as well as other black
authors.

EX-117

REC 25

62-46855-1088/835

20 FEB 12 1973

12 Encls detached & retained in Extremist Section, Div I.
1 Cl retained Section, Div I.
720 D.B. 2-13-73
AmB

3-Bureau (Enc. 12)
4-Newark

DLM/sjf
(7)

RESEARCH SECTION

70 MAR 8 1973

File 62-46855

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 3/5/73

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet 1/5/73.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of Agony in New Haven: The Trial of Bobby Seale, Ericka Huggins and the Black Panther Party by Donald Freed. Please note that the price has been changed to \$8.95.

Author

REC-54

62-46855-1085

EX-117

5 MAR 7 1973

1 Encl. rec'd 3-7-73.
Retained Temp in
804 D.B. Sec. IS-1,
Intell. Div.
A.S.B.

- ② - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

DMW:dmw

(3)

ENCLOSURE

IS 3
EX-117



55 MAR 15 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

3/12/73

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of Section IS-3, Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 4-18-73
"The War for the Cities" by Robert Moss.
Coward, McCann; 8/24/72; \$6.95

- 1 - Section IS-1 (Route through for review) (G.C. Moore)
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:lmk *lmk*
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Section IS-1, Intelligence Division. The book is needed for background and intelligence purposes.

EX-104

REC-45

62-46855-1086

MAR 12 1973

MAILED 6

MAR 9 1973

5 MAR 21 1973

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Herrington
Ms. Herwig
Mr. Mintz
Mrs. Neenan

TJS
EWL

AmB

Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

3/20/73

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain, when available, one copy of following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

"To Peking and Beyond: A Report on the New Asia"
by Harrison Salisbury. Quadrangle, \$7.95,
March, 1973 publication

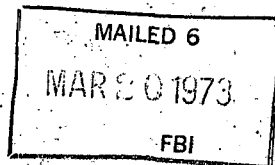
1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:lmk
(5)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA J. W. McCaffrey, IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Book will be placed in Bureau Library.

REC-90



62-46855-1087

21 MAR 1973

Mr. Felt
Mr. Baker
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Cleveland
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Gebhardt
Mr. Jenkins
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Miller, E.S.
Mr. Soyars
Mr. Thompson
Mr. Walters
Tele. Room
Mr. Kinley
Mr. Armstrong
Mr. Bowers
Mr. Harrington
Ms. Herwig
Mr. Miller
Mrs. Neenan

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: SECTION IS-3
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 4/16/73

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulets dated 2/14/73 and 3/12/73.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Databanks in a Free Society" by Alan F. Westin and Michael A. Baker and one copy of "The War for The Cities" by Robert Moss.

EX-105

REC-5

62-46855-1088

4 APR 24 1973

Leads "Databanks" to D.M. Armstrong
5633 JB; "The War for the Cities"
To GC Moore.

Books to be filed in Bu Library. Amb.

- 2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 2)
1 - New York (100-87235)

DMW:dmw

(3)

ENCLOSURE

FILE



MAY 3

1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI
(Attn: Division V - Research Section)

5/15/73

SAC, BOSTON (157-3825) (C)

INTERNATIONAL AFRICAN PRISONERS OF WAR
SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE
EM

Book Reviews

Enclosed for the information of the research bureau is a paperback book entitled "How Europe Underdeveloped Africa" by WALTER RODNEY.

The book was purchased by [redacted] since, while attending a conference in Jackson, Mississippi, on 1/30-31/73 sponsored by captioned committee, the book was described as "must" reading. Source was told it could not be purchased in the United States and he was furnished the address of Bogle-L'Ouverture Publications, 141 Coldershaw Road, Ealing, London, W13 9DU, from which he ordered the book at the cost of one pound plus 25 pence for parcel post.

The research bureau may make whatever disposal of the book it desires.

2-Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
1-Boston
JFN/em
(3)

62-16855
NOT RECORDED

192 MAY 31 1973

710 JUN 7 1973 *1-140*

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, Los Angeles

6/1/73

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

"Crime, Dissent, and the Attorney General:
The Justice Department in the 1960s" by
John T. Elliff. Sage Publications, 275 South
Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90212;
1971; \$10.00

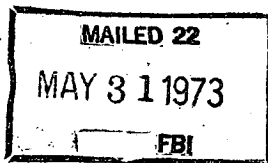
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:lm
(5)

5-1 to LA, 6-26-73.
Bu has urgent need
for book. C. advise
AMB

NOTE:

Book requested by SC T. J. Smith, IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division, for reference purposes relating to current work assignments. Book will be placed in Bureau Library.



ST 100

REC-31

JUN 1 1973

Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Baker _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Gebhardt _____
Mr. Jenkins _____
Mr. Marshall _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Mr. Thompson _____
Mr. Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Baise _____
Mr. Barnes _____
Mr. Bowers _____
Mr. Herington _____
Mr. Conmy _____
Mr. Mintz _____
Mr. Eardley _____
Mrs. Hogan _____

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Cleveland *wve*

DATE: May 21, 1973

FROM : J. Keith *OK*

SUBJECT: THE MOBS AND THE MAFIA
BY HANK MESSICK AND BURT GOLDBLATT
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Book Reviews

book

Authors

U.S. As

Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Baker _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Cleveland ☒ _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Gebhardt _____
Mr. Jenkins _____
Mr. Marshall _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Mr. Thompson _____
Mr. Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Baise _____
Mr. Barnes _____
Mr. Bowers _____
Mr. Herington _____
Mr. Connelley _____
Mr. Minner _____
Mr. Eardley _____
Mrs. Hogan _____

The purpose of this memorandum is to review captioned book, which was recently published, for points of possible interest to the Bureau.

As indicated by its sub-title, The Illustrated History of Organized Crime, this study is more of a picture book than an in-depth analysis of the underworld. It is 209 pages in length--approximately half of which are devoted to photographs--and is an outgrowth of past efforts by the two co-authors.

Anti-Bureau Diatribe

Messick, a long-standing enemy of the Bureau and its late Director, J. Edgar Hoover, has handled the text of The Mobs and the Mafia by rehashing his previous six books on organized crime and his 1972 attack entitled John Edgar Hoover. Goldblatt, who has edited a number of earlier picture books on sports and the entertainment field, was in charge of assembling photographs for the current project.

Typical of Messick's viciously anti-FBI approach, which was also noted in the reviews of some of his other works, is the following passage which appears on Pages 90-91 of The Mobs and the Mafia:

- 1 - Mr. Shoaff
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Keith
- 1 - Mr. McHale

JEM:clm

(6)

59 JUN 6 1973

22 MAY 31 1973

EX-109 REC-54 62-46855-1090

Handwritten signatures and initials

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: The Mobs and the Mafia

...J. Edgar Hoover was moved up from assistant director to director of the Bureau of Investigation, but the Bureau remained largely concerned with protecting administration (Republican) interests, and under Presidents Coolidge and Hoover those interests remained the making of as many fast bucks as possible...

In another passage, on Page 111, he accuses the FBI of not believing in the existence of the Mafia because it failed to keep an "official body count" of the 1931 gangland shootout known in New York City as the Castellammarese War. On Page 136, he reiterates his earlier allegation that the underworld was able to build a post-Prohibition empire because the FBI spent all its time chasing John Dillinger, Alvin Karpis, and other "independent free-booters who robbed banks as much for kicks as for cash." And, in several places, he downgrades our efforts by the simple expedient of describing major organized crime arrests or convictions resulting from FBI investigations without any reference to the Bureau.

Internal Revenue Service Embarrassed

Dipping back into his 1969 book entitled Secret File, Messick claims that early pressure on the underworld, such as it was, came from the old Bureau of Internal Revenue (now known as IRS) rather than the FBI. As pointed out at the time of its publication, Secret File was written in cooperation with the Treasury Department to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the Intelligence Division of IRS, and the blatant attacks throughout its pages on the FBI became so embarrassing that several past and present IRS officials (including the then Commissioner Randolph W. Thrower) felt compelled to apologize for Messick's presentation.

By way of contrast, Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Goldblatt, whose photographic research actually gives the book its only real value.

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: The Mobs and the Mafia

Included in the collection of pictures--some of which date back to the turn of the century--are such items as Coast Guard cutters chasing rumrunners at sea, historic newspaper headlines, candid and mug shots of many notorious hoodlums of the past 50 years, views of various vice and gambling raids, the scene of the infamous 1957 gangland convention at Joe Barbara's house in Apalachin, New York, and the victims of various gangland slayings (ranging from the so-called "St. Valentine's Day Massacre" of 1929 to the barbershop murder of Albert Anastasia in 1957).

Errors Abound

Unfortunately, the quality of the photographs assembled by Goldblatt is rarely sufficient to compensate for the textual errors attributable to Messick. On Page 71, for instance, Messick uses the memoirs of former Mafia chieftain Nicolo Gentile to claim that Al Capone was never head of the Mafia in Chicago, even though the Gentile manuscript shows quite clearly that Capone was not only head of the Chicago "family" but was also one of the original members of the national Mafia "Commission" at the time of its formation in 1931. On Page 84, Messick commits two other errors regarding hoodlum leadership. In one, he says that New York City Mafia boss Salvatore D'Aquila was killed by the Valente-Gentile faction when, in fact, Umberto Valente was shot to death in 1922, more than six years before the death of D'Aquila. In another, he states that Joe Porello became head of the Cleveland "family" following the death of Joseph Lonardo in 1927, although the Gentile manuscript explains in detail how Salvatore Todaro succeeded Lonardo and reigned until his death in 1929, at which point Porello assumed command.

The biggest error of all, however, is Messick's continuing obsession with the importance of Jewish mobster Meyer Lansky and the latter's alleged formation in 1934 of what Messick calls the "National Crime Syndicate," of which he says the Mafia is but one of many constituent parts.

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: The Mobs and the Mafia

Following this theme throughout his current book, as he has through most of his previous writings, Messick refers to the Mafia and its associates as a group of "punks with Italian names"; claims that "Lucky" Luciano, Frank Costello, and Joe Adonis achieved recognition in the underworld only because of their ties to Lansky's "Syndicate"; and, on Page 161, makes the ridiculous assertion that, with Luciano's deportation in 1946, non-Italian Lansky became acting head of the Mafia.

In rebuttal of these flights of the imagination, long-time New England hoodlum Vincent Teresa has recently written a best-selling study of organized crime (entitled My Life in the Mafia), wherein he states that all the publicity about Lansky controlling the underworld is "a lot of baloney." Teresa points out, as the Bureau has known for some time, that Lansky has engaged in a number of profitable ventures with ranking Mafia leaders over the years but that he "runs nothing and no one." Teresa explains that Lansky is a "very valuable friend" of the Mafia and that the money he has earned for the organization is astronomical, "but that he's no more chairman of the mob than I am."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. A copy of the Messick-Goldblatt book is being placed in the Bureau Library for reference purposes.

mas *JK* *WVC* *WVC* *Tem* *K*

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

6/8/73

Acting Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

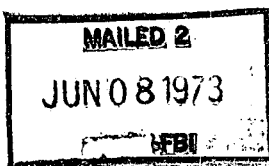
"SDS: Ten Years Toward A Revolution" by
Kirkpatrick Sale. Random House, New York;
May, 1973; \$15.00

- 1 - IS-2 Section (Route through for review) (C. W. Thompson)
- 1 - Mr. M. F. Row, (6221 IB)

AMB:prd prd
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by #1 Man C. W. Thompson, IS-2 Section, Intelligence Division, for review and reference purposes relating to current work assignments. Book will be filed in Bureau Library, Quantico, where not now available.



REC-95

62 46855-1091

23 JUN 11 1973

RLS
AM

IM
AMB

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: SECTION IS-3
FROM : J. J. [unclear] [unclear]
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 6/15/73

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet dated 3/20/73.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of ~~"To Peking and Beyond: A Report on the New Asia"~~ by HARRISON ~~SALISBURY~~. NY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 9-8-82 BY 9542 GLH/ju
Comp# 65,844

REC-12

62-46855-1092

23 JUN 18 1973

1 Encl. retained temp. EX-104
in IS-3 Sec, INTD
(McCaffrey). To be filed
in Berlin, Quantico
6-18-73 Amb.

ENCLOSURE

- ② - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

DMW:chj



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: SECTION IS-3
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

DATE: 6/26/73

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet dated 6/8/73.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "SDS: Ten Years Toward A Revolution" by KIRKPATRICK SALE.

NO Loe.

ST-105

1 Encl. retained temp. in office
SA. CW: THOMPSON, IS-2, INTD.
will be filed later in library,
Quantico - 6-29-73. AMB

REC-67

62-46855-1093

NOT RECORDED

12 JUN 29 1973

2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1)
1 - New York (100-87235)

ENCLOSURE

DMW:dmw
(3)

59 JUL 6 1972



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 6/29/73
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *[Signature]* SAC, NEWARK (157-6783) (RUC)

4

SUBJECT: *o* PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Newark, 1/24/73.
Newark letter to the Bureau, 2/9/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one (1) copy of the
"Swahili Name Book" made available by This completes
the list of books requested by the Bureau.

gm

EX-105

REC-60

62-46855-1094

b7D

5 JUL 2 1973

*detached etc
7/13/73
to be kept
in Bu library*

2 - Bureau
2 - Newark

ENCLOSURE

DLM/jas

(4)



JUL 20 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: SECTION IS-3
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-6714)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 7/6/73

Re Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 6/1/73.

Attached find one copy of the book, "Crime, Dissent, and the Attorney General: The Justice Department in the 1960s" by John T. Elliff, as requested in referenced Bureau letter to Los Angeles.

Calif

*detached 726
rept mfm 7-13-73
EO 7-13-73*

ENCLOSURE

REC-60

- ③ - Bureau (Encl. 1)
2 - Los Angeles

JKC/cms
(5)

EX. 104

22 JUL 12 1973

FIVE

70 JUL 24 1973



SAC, Los Angeles

1 - Mr. Sizoo
7/19/73

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

FBI Headquarters (FBIHQ) has learned that former Special Agent William W. Turner, [REDACTED] has written a 192-page illustrated book entitled "How to Avoid Electronic Eavesdropping and Privacy Invasion." The publisher is reported to be Investigators Information Service, 7551 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

b6
b7C

You should obtain discreetly and as soon as possible, two copies of the above book for FBIHQ use. Forward same to attention of IS - 3 Section of the Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. John T. Hall, 6221 IB

JMS:rlc
(5)

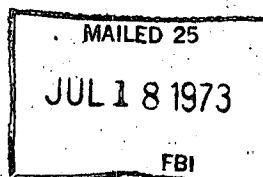
EX-103

NOTE:

REC-37 62-46855-1096

Per memorandum J. E. Herington to the Director regarding "William W. Turner" dated 7/16/73. It was recommended that the Intelligence Division obtain Turner's book and arrange for its review. Laboratory Division has indicated it will cooperate with Intelligence Division in the review. One copy of the book will be placed in the Bureau library and the second copy will be maintained by the Laboratory.

22 JUL 19 1973



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Research _____
Press Off. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

IMG

Mr. E. S. Miller

T. J. Smith

1 - Mr. Herington (Press Office)

1 - Mr. T. J. Smith

7/23/73

1 - Mr. Sizoo

**NORMAN MAILER
INFORMATION CONCERNING**

Book Reviews

To advise of speculation concerning FBI complicity in the death of Marilyn Monroe propounded by author Norman Mailer in his soon-to-be-published biography of the deceased actress.

"Marilyn," a 270-page biography (New York; Grosset and Dunlap,) priced at \$19.95, is scheduled for publication on 8/1/73. It reportedly has a first American printing of 285,000 copies and is the August selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club.

Following Miss Monroe's death by drug overdose in 1962, there was a spate of rumors, originating on the West Coast, alleging she was having an affair with the then Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, and that her death was in some way related to this and/or was the result of a plot revolving around some of her associates who allegedly had past Communist Party affiliations or sympathies. These rumors were embellished upon at that time in various sensational-type gossip magazines and in a short book published in July, 1964, entitled "The Strange Death of Marilyn Monroe" by Frank A. Capell. These allegations were branded false and no factual support existed for them.

Mailer, in his new book, has repeated some of these same rumors and has given them a bizarre twist.

As to whether Miss Monroe took her own life, Mailer answers "possibly" - and then suggests other possibilities. One of these is the suggestion that the FBI, CIA or the Mafia found it of interest that Robert Kennedy, brother of the President John Kennedy, was reputed to be having an affair with the movie star. Mailer suggests that "right-wing" FBI and CIA Agents had a "huge motivation" to murder Marilyn Monroe in order to embarrass the Kennedy family,

1 - 100-370923 (Norman Mailer)

1 - 105-40018 (Marilyn Monroe)

RPF:rlc

(6)

7 1973

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED

152 AUG 1 1973

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-370923-17

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Norman Mailer

claiming the FBI and CIA were furious with the Kennedys because following the Bay of Pigs invasion President Kennedy was moving to limit the power of these agencies.

Mailer has admitted in recent press interviews concerning his book that he has no evidence to support his theory and that it is based on his "writer's instinct" and on speculation.

A second allegation purportedly contained in the book was recently brought to the attention of the Los Angeles Office by Lloyd Shearer, editor of Parade Magazine. This allegation is that in 1962 FBI Agents in Los Angeles went to the telephone company in Santa Monica, California, and removed a "paper tape" of Marilyn Monroe's telephone calls, some of which according to Mailer, were presumably to the White House or White House staff on the night of her death.

This is false and neither the files of the Los Angeles Office nor FBI Headquarters indicate the existence of any such tapes. This again appears to be a variation of a spurious charge contained in Capell's 1964 book in which he alleged that such tapes were in the custody of the Los Angeles Police Department.

Norman Mailer is an eccentric but well-known author, who in the past has won a Pulitzer Prize and a National Book Award. He is the author of "The Naked and the Dead," "The Deer Park," "An American Dream," "Cannibals and Christians," "The Armies of the Night," and "Miami and the Siege of Chicago."

He admits to little or no research concerning his speculation about Marilyn Monroe's death. He states his motive in writing the book is his dire need for money. He admits having no evidence to support his theory of FBI or CIA involvement and uses it to sensationalize his book and to gain publicity. Mailer has even coined a new word which describes some of his speculative writing in "Marilyn." The "factoid" he defines as "an event which has no existence other than it has appeared in print."

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Norman Mailer

A review in Time Magazine on 7/16/73, a Mike Wallace television interview, a 7/22/73 New York Times book review by Pauline Kael, and a Washington Post article dated 7/20/73 by Stephen Isaacs, are all critical of Mailer for his unsubstantiated theorizing and for engaging in "yellow" journalism.

ACTION:

For information only. No action is recommended regarding Mailer's allegations. Any public statements by the FBI would merely serve to feed the fires of publicity which Mailer is attempting to stoke.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Mintz (Office of
Legal Counsel)

1 - Mr. T. J. Smith

DATE: 8/3/73

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : T. J. Smith

SUBJECT: CRIME, DISSENT, AND THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IN THE 1960's
BY JOHN T. ELLIFF
BOOK REVIEWS

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Director Sec'y _____

This is a review of captioned book, published by Sage Publications of Beverly Hills, London, England. It is one of a series on the policy-making role and functions of courts and other agencies concerned with law in the political system.

In preparing this book, the author has had access to Justice Department records and has interviewed present and former Departmental attorneys and several former Attorneys General.

In chapters on Criminal Justice, Black Militancy, Anti-war Dissent, and Domestic Intelligence Surveillance, the author traces the Department of Justice's handling of the difficult social and legal problems of the decade of the 1960s.

The author is analytical and scholarly, however, his presentation is slanted.

His prime concern is that during the 1960s the criminal justice process and investigative power tended to become increasingly centralized in the national government. He fears that Federal prosecutions based on antiriot laws and conspiracy statutes and the growth of a national intelligence collection network, risk becoming instruments for political repression and infringements on First and Fourth Amendments' rights.

He contrasts and compares the policies and leadership of Attorneys General Robert Kennedy, Nicholas Katzenbach, Ramsey Clark and John Mitchell. He relies on selected public statements, prosecutive actions, court opinions and a limited number of internal memoranda in tracing the policies of the Department over the period.

1 - [redacted]

RPF:rlc

(3)

AUG 16 1973

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-115353-6

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Crime, Dissent, and the
Attorney General

He consistently supports a civil libertarian view as contrasted to "law and order" philosophy. Ramsey Clark is clearly his hero among the Departmental leaders. Elliff downplays the importance and role of open advocates of anarchy and revolution during the dissent of the 1960s and clearly believes the Department and the FBI overreacted.

He contends that if political liberty is to be firmly established in the U.S., and he apparently feels that it is not yet so, then the Justice Department must give up its functions under statutes that proscribe "essentially political offenses." He believes that laws like the Smith Act, Antiriot Laws, and other statutes which give the FBI jurisdiction "to investigate advocacy instead of conduct," should be eliminated. He fears Federal power is susceptible to abuse in the suppression of political movements and competing ideology. He opposes greater Federal law enforcement power, and urges expanded local law enforcement.

He suggests the Department of Justice lacks definitive standards as to what constitutes "subversive activity" and urges the establishment of such guidelines. His concern about intelligence collection activity and dissemination are obvious from the questions he raises which include:

What kind of information is gathered about whom? Are there some persons or groups about whom law enforcement agencies have no legitimate reason to collect certain types of intelligence?

What techniques of collection are appropriate and permissible? Should elsur and the use of undercover agents, or other methods be circumscribed because they invade privacy or have a "chilling effect" on free speech?

What uses are made of intelligence data after collection? Are reports confined within a single agency? Should there be a central dossier?

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Crime, Dissent, and the
Attorney General

Who has access to intelligence reports and who is barred from seeing them?

Although recognizing that expanded intelligence collection was a necessary response to civil disorder and radical protest, the author urges the Attorney General set general guidelines in these matters for the entire Executive Branch, make detailed rules and operating procedures known to Congress and advise state and local authorities on these matters.

Elliff rightly considers the Justice Department as the crucial agency regarding the integrity of legal processes and the vitality of political liberty and is concerned that it not be used as an instrument of political intimidation and coercion.

AUTHOR:

A review of Bureau files indicates that John T. Elliff was the author of a paper presented at the 1971 Princeton Conference on the FBI. That study, entitled "The Scope and Basis of the FBI Domestic Intelligence Data Collection," revolved around the authority and jurisdiction of the FBI to conduct in the domestic intelligence field. Elliff favored specific legislation delineating FBI investigative authority in the intelligence gathering field and supported public and congressional scrutiny of the FBI as an institution.

On 3/8/73 he testified in line with the above before the Senate Judiciary Committee meeting to consider the nomination of L. Patrick Gray, III, as FBI Director. Elliff's testimony was well received and Senator Hruska (R - Nebraska) characterized him as "as pleasing, engaging, and articulate witness as we have had in a long time."

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Crime, Dissent and the
Attorney General

Bureau files contain no derogatory information concerning Elliff. He is an Assistant Professor, Department of Politics, Brandeis University and was a Research Fellow in Governmental Studies at the Brookings Institution from 1966 - 1967. His father, Nathan Thomas Elliff, was a Department of Justice Attorney from 1940 - 1946.

In a letter in April, 1973, requesting an interview with the Acting Director Gray, Elliff indicated he is working on two papers concerning the FBI, one of which he hopes to expand into a book tentatively titled "The Domestic Intelligence Authority of the Federal Bureau of Investigation: Origin and Current Status." In politely declining Elliff's request for an interview, Acting Director William D. Ruckelshaus, in a letter dated 5/9/73, expressed the hope that it would be possible to arrange interviews with Bureau officials at some future date "when things have settled down a bit."

In view of Elliff's professional interest in the FBI, he is certain to renew his interview request with the Director and appropriate Bureau officials in the near future.

ACTION:

For information.

RPX

[Handwritten signature]

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WRA/TJS

IMS

[Handwritten signature]

K

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 8/13/73
(ATTN: RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *carb*
amp
SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898) (P)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet to San Francisco, 5/9/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau under separate cover is
one copy of the book, "1973 Yearbook on International Communist
Affairs.."

~~ONE NINE SEVEN THREE~~

EX-105

62-46855-1097

AUG 16 1973

- (1) detached kept in file 726.D*
8-17-73
eh
- REC-29
- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - San Francisco
- WFM/vsk
(3)

FIVE

SEP 20 1973



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: *ST* Director, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division

DATE: 9/18/73

FROM: *ST* SAC, New York (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet dated 9/13/73.

Publisher advised that the correct title of book by Henry Winston is "Strategy for a Black Agenda". Enclosed please find one copy of "Strategy for a Black Agenda" by Henry Winston.

Publishers also advised that "The Anderson Papers" by Jack Anderson with George Clifford and "Revolutionaries" by Eric J. Hobsbawm will be published during October, 1973 at which time efforts will be made to obtain and forward to Bureau.

62-46855-

NOT RECORDED

185 SEP 24 1973

7 SEP 29 1973

- 2 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc.1)
- 1 - New York (100-87235)

DMW:dmw



5010-108

170
10 OCT 2 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ORIGINAL FILED IN

100-1473-2140

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

9/13/73

ST
has
Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

- 126.73
21474
1. "The Anderson Papers" by Jack Anderson with George Clifford. Random House; \$6.95
 2. "Revolutionaries" by Eric J. Hobsbawm. Pantheon; \$7.95
 3. "Toward A Black Agenda" by Henry Winston. International Publishers; paperback

1 - IS-1 Section (Route through for review) (Glass)
1 - Mr. J. T. Hall, 6221 IB

EB:bjr
(6)

REC-8

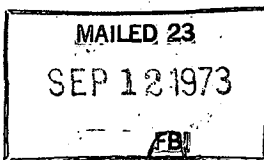
EX-112

62-46855-1098
SEP 13 1973

NOTE:

Books #1 and 2 requested by SA T. J. Deakin, IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Book #3 requested by SA C. E. Glass, Jr., IS-1 Section, Intelligence Division, for reference purposes.

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Corr. & Crm. _____
Research _____
Press Off. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____



MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-46855)
Attn: IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division

DATE: 9/18/73

FROM : SAC, New York (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet dated 1/25/72.

Publisher advised that the title of book, "The Black Panthers", had been changed to "The Briar Patch". Enclosed please find one copy of "The Briar Patch" by Murray Kempton.

[Handwritten signature]

REC

SI-117

62-46855-1099

7 SEP 20 1973

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ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (62-46855)
- 1 - New York (100-87235)

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51 OCT 2 1973

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller *EM/waw*

DATE: 9/26/73

FROM : T. J. Smith *TJS*

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Administrative Policy Folder
(Attn: Miss Borowick)

SUBJECT: ~~BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION~~
~~IS-3 SECTION~~

PURPOSE:

To evaluate Book Review Program and to set out its purpose and annual statistics.

BACKGROUND:

Book Review Control Desk, established 1/59, functions as central control for books to be purchased and maintains book review index which includes pending and completed reviews and other data pertinent to individual reviews. Records of book reviews maintained in control file 62-46855. Purchase of books brought to attention of Administrative Division. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service--it eliminates duplication in purchase and review of books, enables FBI Headquarters personnel to obtain quickly copies of reviews for references, and frequently alerts personnel to publication of new books pertinent to work and operations of Bureau. Reference books for use at the National Academy, Quantico, are also obtained by Book Review Control Desk.

STATISTICS:

During period 9/30/72 through 9/26/73, a total of 28 books was requested. Total books for review: 7; total books for reference: 21

Status report will be submitted by 9/30/74.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Book Review Program be continued.

62-46855

EB: bjr *bjr*
(3) *176*

58 OCT 2 1973

EM/waw *waw/gen*

IMS
EB

T. Smith

EX-109

REC-69

62-46855-1100

SEP 27 1973

S-TJS

SAC, Newark

10/1/73

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

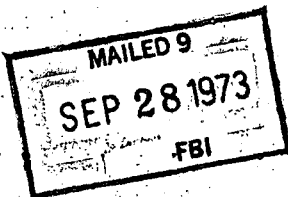
Book
*Tito, Mihailovic and the Allies" by Walter R. Roberts (currently with USIA). Rutgers University Press; \$15.

- 1 - CI-2 Section (Route through for review) (Ennulat)
1 - Mr. J. T. Hall, 6221 IB

EB:bjr *ljs*
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA A. G. Ennulat, CI-2 Section, Intelligence Division. This book is considered to be a definitive study on Yugoslav history since World War II and is believed to be a valuable addition from which the Yugoslav country desk supervisor can gain new insight into the development of this nation.



EX-105 REC-28 62-46855-1101

3 OCT 2 1973

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

TO : Mr. Callahan
FROM : T. J. Jenkins

DATE: 9/20/73

BOOK REVIEWS

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK ENTITLED
"AMERICAN LAW ENFORCEMENT"
BY VERN L. FOLLEY

By letter of 8/23/73, captioned individual, a Dean at the Urban Development Institute, Harrisburg Area Community College, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, indicated that he was sending the Director a copy of his latest book, "American Law Enforcement." The book has arrived, and in accordance with Mr. Kelley's wishes, it has been reviewed.

"American Law Enforcement," published in 1973 by Holbrook Press, Inc., of Boston, appears primarily intended as a basic textbook for individuals preparing for a career in law enforcement. The scope of the 276-page book is extremely broad and touches on virtually all aspects of our criminal justice system and related matters. The nature of law enforcement and its development from ancient times are covered. In addition, police work is examined in terms of its professional aspects and functions -- patrol, crime prevention, specialized or auxiliary services, etc. Various "dilemmas" or problem areas in law enforcement, such as a fragmented police system, adverse political influence, confining legal restrictions, and a poor public image are discussed. Law enforcement as a career is also considered. The author further attempts to cover the administration of justice, from the police process through pretrial and trial procedures to the corrections phase. The book ends with a review of our governmental structure and constitutional rights.

Folley's treatment of this vast study area is generally elementary and often quite superficial. As an indication of the depth of scholarship and research supporting this sweeping study, the bibliography carries only nine books, more than half of which pertain to English and Roman history. None of the three books relating to American law enforcement were published later than 1925. Although other sources are cited throughout the book, they are relatively scant, particularly when viewed against the comprehensive scope of the work.

There are few references to the Bureau, none are particularly critical and most relate to crime statistics. Ironically, Folley leads off a discussion in this area by attributing some statistics taken from the FBI Uniform

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EX-112

REC-47 62-46820-1102

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JTB

56 TDH:ims
(3) 15 1973

OCT 11 1973

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Jenkins to Callahan Memorandum

Re: Review of Book Entitled "American Law Enforcement"

By Vern L. Folley

Crime Reports to the wrong year, though, in a footnote, he subsequently cites the correct documentation. In a later discussion of these Reports, Folley flatly states, "The UCR is incomplete also because only seven types of serious crimes are reported."

Unfortunately the FBI goes virtually unmentioned in areas where it has indisputably played a primary role in upgrading law enforcement. For example, in a full chapter devoted to professionalism and education in law enforcement, no reference whatsoever is made to the FBI National Academy nor to our other efforts to benefit local and state police through training assistance and technical services.

In his Preface, the author maintains that this study will deal with "broad conceptual and philosophical knowledge" and that he will use "nontechnical language for clarity of understanding and ease of reading." Time and again, however, Folley's treatment is dangerously simplistic or stated in such a manner as to be misleading if not erroneous. In one place, for example, he makes the startling assertion that, "The recognition that the police are bound by law to respect the rights of individuals has resulted from recent highly publicized Supreme Court decisions." In another instance, he states, "In the past, the police preferred that the citizenry remain ignorant of certain rights since this provided great latitude for accomplishing the police task." In discussing police procedure, he states, "Generally criminal investigations will end with the obtaining of a warrant that is served by a police officer." However, a few passages later, as the process is further traced through the booking stage and then beyond, the reader encounters the bewildering statement, "The final role of the police is the continuation of the criminal investigation to ascertain all facts relative to the case for presentation in court."

In another garbled explanation -- this time in connection with appeal procedure -- it is stated,

"The defendant may appeal his case to a reviewing court by having his defense counsel prepare a brief repealing the decision of the court on the grounds of prejudice or some other injustice to him. If the defense counsel and his client are granted a new trial, it goes to the next higher court where the same procedures are utilized. An appeal case may go as high as the state supreme court, and very special cases may go as high as

Jenkins to Callahan Memorandum

Re: Review of Book Entitled "American Law Enforcement"

By Vern L. Folley

the United States Supreme Court. If the lower court's decision is reversed and remanded, the decision is nullified and the defendant may be tried over on the same indictment but have a different jury. If the decision is reversed, in other words, there is not sufficient evidence, the prosecuting attorney probably will not make a second attempt to convict the defendant. "

All in all, it is extremely doubtful that this shallow and less than careful and incisive treatment of law enforcement and related areas will become a major study source for those in the criminal justice field.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

TIS [signature] [signature] [signature]
[signature]
K1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: IS-3 SECTION,
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (94-0)

DATE: 10/13/73

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re: Bulet 10/1/73.

Enclosed herewith one copy of book entitled "Tito, Mihajlovic and the Allies", by WALTER R. ROBERTS.
Book purchased Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, NJ.

EX-112

REC-29

62-46855-1103

*detached
for review
to be filed
in 2 sub
on 10/12/73
lb*

5 OCT 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

2- Bureau (Enc.1)
1- Newark
WHP/maj
(3)

FILE
THREE



70 OCT 19 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

10/18/73

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

See
You are authorized to obtain one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

rec'd 2-4-74
"The U. S. Intelligence Community: Foreign Policy and Domestic Activities" by Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Jr. Hill and Wang; \$7.95.

1 - IS-2 Section (Route through for review) (Thompson) *with*
1 - Mr. J. T. Hall, 6221 IB *df*

EB:glw *fw*
(6)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA C. W. Thompson, IS-2 Section, Intelligence Division, for reference purposes.

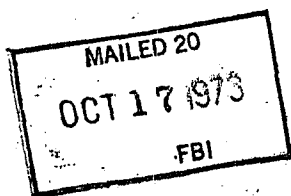
REC-46

62 - 46855 - 1104

cont/7

EX-105

OCT 18 1973



Assoc. Dir. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

18
XEROX
OCT 24 1973
OCT 26 1973
TJS

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Unrecorded Copy Filed In

EB

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Cleveland *WVC*

DATE: 1-18-73

FROM : J. Keith *AK*

BOOK Reviews

SUBJECT: THE SWISS BANK CONNECTION
BY LESLIE WALLER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

13
Felt ☒
Baker ☒
Callahan ☒
Cleveland ☒
Conrad ☒
Dalbey ☒
Galt ☒
Gibbs ☒
Marshall ☒
Miller, E. S. ☒
Rosen ☒
Soyars ☒
Walters ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Kinley ☒
Mr. Armstrong ☒
Ms. Herwig ☒
Mrs. Neenan ☒

Following a recent visit to Washington by the author of captioned book, which was described favorably in the local press, a copy of The Swiss Bank Connection was obtained by the Special Investigative Division and reviewed for possible points of interest to the Bureau.

Waller, former Public Relations Director for the Savings Banks Association of New York, has written a number of books during the past 20 years, including a series for children and several flamboyant, sensationalistic novels regarding the Mafia, one of which is advertised on the cover as consisting of "sex, sadism, and violence." According to Bureau files, Waller is the son of Russian parents and was carried as a Security Index subject of the New York office from 1953 to 1955 because of his affiliation at the time with a series of Communist Front groups.

Problems of the Industry

In the foreword to his latest book, Waller explains that--despite the title--his analysis is not confined to the Swiss system alone but is actually a study of problems besetting the entire banking industry throughout the world. It should also be noted that, even though the book's publisher describes it as "a sensational expose" of "the connection between the Mafia, Big Business, U. S. politicians, and... the banks," somewhat less than half of the book is devoted to the subject of organized crime.

- 1 - Mr. Shoaff
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Keith
- 1 - Mr. McHale

62-46855
NOT RECORDED
191 FEB 28 1973

2 FEB 27 1973

JEM:ljz
(6)

57 MAR 1 1973

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-399888-1

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: The Swiss Bank Connection

Much of Waller's study deals with the history, development, and structure of the Swiss banking system; the post-World War I inflationary period which gave the Swiss banks their reputation for soundness and stability; the enactment of the 1934 bank secrecy law when floods of refugees from Fascist oppression came pouring in, seeking asylum; the Swiss involvement in German trade during World War II, which led to the freezing of Swiss assets in the United States by the Treasury Department; the post-World War II trend of international celebrities to seek a tax haven by establishing residence in Switzerland (leading to the enactment of a 1972 law banning the sale of Swiss real estate to foreigners not already in residence there); a summary of the services provided by Swiss banks; and the, as yet unsuccessful, attempts by the United States Government to negotiate a treaty breaking the secrecy of the numbered bank-account system. There is even one chapter, probably written as a last-minute insert, dealing with Clifford Irving's scheme to defraud an American publishing company by pretending that he had collaborated with industrialist Howard Hughes on the latter's memoirs and then depositing over \$600,000 in fees for Hughes in a Swiss bank account controlled by Irving.

Criticizes Government Record

When he does get into a discussion of organized crime, Waller is most laudatory of the efforts of former United States Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau, of New York City, but critical of the Government in general, and of the FBI in particular. Also mixed in with these criticisms are a number aimed at the current Administration and some of its ranking leaders.

In one passage, Waller says the Government has a poor record "in bringing to trial--let alone winning--cases against leading members of organized crime." In another, he alleges that for years the FBI obscured its lack of accomplishments in the organized crime field by directing the public's attention to the issue of Communism instead. (The inaccuracy of Waller's accusations may be seen in the fact that the FBI alone, in the past eight years, has successfully brought to trial--and convicted--nearly 3,000 organized crime subjects, including seven national La Cosa Nostra leaders and more than three dozen of their ranking aides and lieutenants.)

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: The Swiss Bank Connection

With respect to our Ten Most Wanted Fugitives Program, he sneers that even "an occasional schoolgirl has made this list" and claims that the Bureau has traditionally employed it as a smoke screen to make people think that individual crime, rather than organized crime, was the big issue facing American law enforcement. (During the history of the above program, five women have been listed, all charged with serious crimes. The three who could come under the term "schoolgirls" are Ruth Eisenmann-Schier, who was charged in the Barbara Jane Mackle kidnaping in 1968, and Katherine Power and Susan Saxe, Brandeis University students currently being sought for their involvement in the killing of a Boston police officer during a bank robbery.)

Waller further seeks to discredit the Bureau's efforts in the fight against organized crime by overlooking our general lack of jurisdiction in the field prior to 1961, and by ignoring our many prosecutive accomplishments (the most important of which he attributes to Mr. Morgenthau) since then. In two other snide comments, he says that "American banks lie down with all four paws in the air" at the "slightest whistle" from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) or the FBI and adds that there is a "slim chance" that his readers have never excited the attention of either the IRS or the FBI.

In attacking the present Administration, Waller charges that Assistant Attorney General Will Wilson was forced to resign from the Department of Justice because of his Texas "peculations" involving financial manipulator Frank Sharp. Further passages criticize President Nixon for taking campaign funds from tax dodger John Alessio; for his friendship with Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, who had been involved in the use of stolen stock to secure a Florida bank loan; for his participation in a questionable Florida land-development project; and for his implied ties to the gambling element in the Bahamas (based on two visits Mr. Nixon made there before becoming President.)

Uncorroborated Charges

Unfortunately, with respect to these and other allegations appearing in The Swiss Bank Connection, Waller uses no footnotes or other means of identifying his sources. As a result, it is difficult to

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: The Swiss Bank Connection

accurately assess the validity of his claims, such as the demographic estimate he cites that, by 1975, over 6,000,000 Americans will be working for the Syndicate either directly or indirectly, and that another 19,000,000 will be using the goods and services provided by the underworld. In the foreword of the book, Waller states that some of his material was derived from Mafia acquaintances in New York and New Jersey, but he does not indicate whether these cooperative hoodlums were the sources of his later allegation that the five New York City "families" have recently been consolidated into two or three. (According to our member-informants in the New York City area, no such merger has taken place as yet, although one has been rumored for some time.)

In another ironic passage, Waller tries to pass off American Mafia leaders as modern-day versions of the old "robber barons," predicting that eventually their children and grandchildren will achieve the respectability now enjoyed by the descendants of early railroad, steel, and oil magnates who rode roughshod over all opposition during the 19th Century. In so doing, Waller conveniently ignores the fact that these early industrialists--whatever their methods--were engaged in legitimate enterprises, whereas the hoodlum element he compares them to are often practicing a completely illicit trade in violation of Federal, state, and local laws.

Not a Serious Student

Because of his previously mentioned lack of documentation, his failure to provide his book with either an index or bibliography, his general reputation for writing "pot boilers" and sex novels, and the fact that The Swiss Bank Connection first appeared in paperback, rather than hardback, Waller cannot be regarded at this point as a serious student of the problem of organized crime.

Furthermore, with respect to his feelings concerning the FBI, it appears that Waller's sense of objectivity may have been blunted by his earlier Communist Front activities and his attempts to promote the cause of former United States Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau at the expense of the agencies with whom the latter worked.

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: The Swiss Bank Connection

The Swiss Bank Connection will probably receive a certain amount of circulation among college students and the like doing term papers on organized crime in the United States but, because the subject matter of Swiss banking appears to lack a popular appeal to the majority of leisure-time readers, it is not likely to enjoy the runaway status of a best seller.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. A copy of captioned book is being retained in the Bureau Library for reference purposes.

7 pos
Thank you.

WVC *GET*
WVC
But see p. 2 - A small point perhaps but our language is not correct. The FBI does not bring to trial nor do we convict. I know what is meant, but we have to be more precise in our expressions and in our language.

Jim 1-18
5:56 P

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Cleveland

DATE: March 29, 1973

FROM : J. Keith

SUBJECT: MY LIFE IN THE MAFIA
BY VINCENT TERESA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Book Reviews

The purpose of this memorandum is to review captioned book, which has been receiving considerable publicity in the press, for points of possible interest to the Bureau.

Despite the misleading title--the book was not actually written by Teresa, and he denies emphatically that he was ever a member of the Mafia--it is still one of the better studies ever published in this country relating to the problem of organized crime in modern society.

Teresa, from whose oral reminiscences New York newspaperman Thomas C. Renner prepared the final manuscript, was a long-time criminal in the Boston area and, if not officially a member of the Mafia, he was nevertheless close enough to many of its top leaders to present an accurate picture of their operations over a period of several decades. He has also testified in Federal court against a number of hoodlum subjects, appeared before the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee in 1971

It is further anticipated that Teresa will be the Government's main witness in its pending tax-evasion trial against international gambling and racketeering figure Meyer Lansky. (At the present time, Teresa and his family have been relocated by the Department

- 1 - Mr. Shoaff
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Keith
- 1 - Mr. McHale

JEM:ljz
(6)

57 APR 13 1973

Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Baker _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Cleveland _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Gelhardt _____
Mr. Jenkins _____
Mr. Marshall _____
Mr. Miller, J.S. _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Mr. Thompson _____
Mr. Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Kinley _____
Mr. Armstrong _____
Mr. Bowers _____
Mr. Herington _____
Ms. Herwig _____
Mr. Mintz _____
Mrs. Neenan _____

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED
172 APR 10 1973

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: My Life in the Mafia

of Justice under the witness-protection provisions of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, and the book details many of the efforts taken by United States Marshals to protect the Teresas from possible mob retaliation.)

As regards Renner, Bureau files reveal merely that he is a crime reporter for "Newsday" newspaper, Long Island, New York, and that he claims to have worked there since approximately 1963.

Confusing Arrangement

Because of the joint authorship of the book--Teresa's material appears in quotes; the rest is presumably the result of Renner's research--it is sometimes necessary for the reader to re-read certain passages in order to determine whether a particular passage is attributable to Teresa's first-hand knowledge of events or Renner's extracts from other publications. Once this has been mastered, however, the story that comes across is a vivid account of organized crime as seen through the eyes of a participant who claims that his ties to the Mafia date back to his grandfather's membership in the last century.

Bureau files show that Teresa was never carried in our records as a member-informant of La Cosa Nostra (LCN), or the Mafia, and his statements in the book are often conflicting and ambivalent with respect to his exact status in the underworld.

On Page 1, for example, Teresa is referred to as "a high-ranking figure in the New England Mafia." Page 14 describes him as "third-generation Mafia." And Page 371 lists him somewhat boastfully as the "No. 3 man" in the New England organization, "overshadowed only by such top Mafia leaders as Raymond Patriarca and Henry Tameleo. On the other hand, Pages 88-89 contain a detailed account of how Teresa refused invitations from both Tameleo and Patriarca to join the Mafia on the grounds that it would severely restrict his independence and the mobility of his operations.

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: My Life in the Mafia

Criminal Background

Although Teresa periodically tends to exaggerate his own importance in the underworld--Renner refers to him once as a "con artist"--the book makes no attempt to gloss over his less glamorous shortcomings. It starts off describing his petty thefts while a schoolboy, detours through a brief Naval career that ended up with a bad conduct discharge, depicts his development into a gambling addict, blatantly admits embezzlements at the expense of friends and relatives, and explains his marital difficulties arising from a long-running series of infidelities. About the only thing Teresa claims to have drawn the line at is murder, and Renner implies that this was the real reason he refused to join the Mafia.

As a hoodlum loan shark, however, Teresa was no stranger to violence, and Chapter 12 relates an incident he told the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee in 1971. Captioned "Piranha, Inc.," the chapter deals with a Boston finance company which enjoyed Mafia protection and which employed Teresa as a collection agent for "tough" accounts. According to Teresa, the firm derived its name from a vicious man-eating fish it kept in the office where delinquent borrowers were threatened with violence when unable to meet the payments due on their loans. In fact, Teresa claims that one particularly recalcitrant customer actually had his hand thrust into the fish tank and was badly chewed by the piranha before being released.

Murders and Corruption

Teresa also names names involved in a number of the 60-plus gangland slayings which rocked New England during the late 1960's, identifies one major arsonist employed by the mob to deceive insurance companies, and points out police departments (such as those in Boston, Revere, Somerville, and Springfield, Massachusetts) which were especially corrupt during his career in the underworld. For example, Teresa described one particularly unpleasant series of events wherein

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: My Life in the Mafia

information supplied to the Mafia by a corrupt police officer resulted in a total of six murders. Later, Teresa said, after he became a Government witness, he tried to give this information to a top Boston police official, but the official refused to believe that any of his officers could have been so dishonest and declined to take any action.

With respect to police corruption, Teresa says that sometimes the mob will try to elicit information from the FBI through a crooked police official but that the Bureau is too smart to fall for such a ploy and will "just waltz the cops around the yard a few times" without actually telling them anything. Along the same lines, Teresa received nationwide press coverage during his 1971 Senate testimony when he was quoted as saying that, "In 28 years on the street, I never heard of a crooked FBI guy."

Lansky Discussed

In discussing the Mafia, Teresa completely debunks the writings of Miami newspaperman and self-styled crime expert Hank Messick who alleges that a so-called National Crime Syndicate was formed in 1934 with Jewish mobster Meyer Lansky as the head and the Mafia as just one of many component parts. Although Teresa does not mention Messick by name, he says that all the publicity about Lansky controlling the underworld is "a lot of baloney." He points out, as the Bureau has known for some time, that Lansky and his associates have engaged in a number of profitable joint ventures with ranking Mafia leaders over the years but that he "runs nothing and no one." Teresa explains that Lansky is a "very valuable friend" of the Mafia and that "the money he's earned for the mob is astronomical," but that "he's no more chairman of the mob than I am."

Another interesting point made by Teresa is that the late Frank (Butsey) Morelli, one-time Rhode Island rackets boss, was the person responsible for the armed robbery-slaying that led to the highly controversial conviction and execution of Italian anarchists

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: My Life in the Mafia

Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti during the 1920's. According to Teresa, a Boston newspaper printed the above allegation in 1951 and Morelli told him in confidence that the story was correct.

Teresa also claims that international bookmaking figure Gilbert Lee Beckley--who vanished from New York City on the evening of January 15, 1970--was killed for "playing games with the mob in his layoff operation." At the same time, Teresa added that Beckley was suspected of having served as an informant for the FBI (although this latter charge was not true).

Hoodlums Exposed

All in all, the Teresa-Renner book is a most valuable addition to the growing list of books now available on the subject of organized crime and shows the underworld as it really is, stripped of most of the fictional tinsel which it has acquired in recent years as the result of such books as The Godfather and Honor Thy Father. My Life in the Mafia exposes racketeers as venal, greedy, selfish individuals who cheat one another, steal from their friends, try to ensnare professional businessmen in shady enterprises, rig gambling games, ignore their children, abuse their wives, bribe public officials, and generally act as a blight on the community.

Teresa's remembrances are interesting and informative, and Renner's research generally creates an accurate background to put the interspersed dialogue in proper perspective. Oddly, however, there are two discrepancies in the book worth calling attention to:

(1) On Page 356, Teresa places the national membership of the Mafia at approximately 6,500 (an increase of 1,500 over Joe Valachi's estimate of 5,000), whereas our records, which are probably the best available anywhere, indicate that the true figure is probably much closer to 3,000.

(2) Throughout the book, Teresa maintains that he became an informant for the FBI in December, 1969, after he had been convicted as a result of his stock-theft operations and he discovered

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: My Life in the Mafia

that the mob was not taking care of his wife and children as had
been promised. [REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

his indictment by a Federal grand jury for violation of the Interstate
Transportation of Stolen Property statute. December, 1969, was
apparently when Teresa decided to become a Government witness in
exchange for his subsequent release from prison.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. A copy of My Life in the Mafia is being
forwarded to the Bureau Library for research purposes.

WCL

WGL

Tem

JK

7

DDA

G
4-2
3:41P

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Cleveland *WNC*

FROM : J. Keith *JK*

SUBJECT: MAFIA, U. S. A.
BY NICHOLAS GAGE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: March 14, 1973

Mr. Baker _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Cleveland *JK*
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Gebhardt _____
Mr. Jenkins _____
Mr. Marshall _____
Mr. Miller, E.S. _____
Mr. Soyars _____
Mr. Thompson _____
Mr. Walters _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Kinley _____
Mr. Armstrong _____
Mr. Bowers _____
Mr. Herington _____
Ms. Herwig _____
Mr. Mintz _____
Mrs. Neenan _____

gar

The purpose of this memorandum is to review captioned book, one of the latest in a continuing series printed by American publishers eager to capitalize upon the growing interest of readers in the subject of organized crime.

Gage is an investigative reporter for "The New York Times" who, in 1971, wrote a short but informative study entitled The Mafia is Not an Equal Opportunity Employer. Despite its flip caption, the earlier book constituted a serious analysis of organized crime in the United States, harshly depicting such evils as narcotics smuggling, labor racketeering, loan sharking, and gambling, as well as setting forth the identities and underworld affiliations of the mob leaders behind many of these operations. It was also highly complimentary of the efforts of the FBI, and then Director J. Edgar Hoover wrote the author a letter thanking him for his kind remarks about the Bureau.

In his current publication, Gage has compiled a collection of excerpts from various other books, magazine articles, and newspaper columns; commissioned a few brief analyses regarding recent developments in the underworld; and added introductory remarks of his own to each of the book's seven sections. Unfortunately, the problem with this approach is that the final product is only as good as its individual parts, and some of Gage's selections leave much to be desired.

- 1 - Mr. Shoaff
- 1 - Miss Butler
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Keith
- 1 - Mr. McHale

JEM:ljz
(6)

58 MAR 28 1973

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
201 MAR 23 1973

21 MAR 21 1973

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-42303-1081

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: Mafia, U.S.A.

Chapter Five, for example, is taken from Fred J. Cook's The Secret Rulers, which was reviewed by the Special Investigative Division in January, 1967, and was found to contain numerous errors. Among the most serious of these was Cook's distortion of the role played by hoodlum Joe (Adonis) Doto prior to the latter's voluntary deportation in 1956. Apparently swayed by newspaper publicity, Cook devoted more than half of his book to the activities of Doto and placed him on the same level of leadership as the late La Cosa Nostra (LCN) Commission members Frank Costello and Albert Anastasia whereas, in actuality, Doto was never anything more than a "captain" in the LCN "family" then headed by Vito Genovese. In addition, the Cook citation in the Gage anthology contains a three-page summary of the 1922 gangland slaying of New York City Mafia chieftain Umberto Valenti which differs considerably from the version appearing in the Gentile manuscript. (A former ranking Mafia leader in several different parts of the United States, Nicolo Gentile fled to Sicily during the late 1930's and subsequently prepared his memoirs, which never appeared in book form here, although the Bureau was successful in obtaining and translating a copy of his original manuscript.)

Still another misleading quote in Gage's study is taken from The Crime Confederation by John S. Tompkins and former New York City police officer Ralph Salerno. Referring to the Government's overall drive against the racket element, Tompkins and Salerno state that, under the late Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, "the Federal law-enforcement establishment did more against organized crime than had ever been done before--or has been done since." Bearing in mind that The Crime Confederation was prepared during the latter stages of the Johnson administration and was probably intended as a criticism of then Attorney General Ramsey Clark's refusal to use legalized wiretapping procedures, the quote now does a serious disservice to Federal law enforcement and should have been deleted during the process of reprinting.

The first sentence of Gage's introduction to his current book reads: "Everyone is a Mafia expert these days." Unfortunately, that is the problem with many of the "experts" he quoted and the excerpts he utilized, particularly those appearing in Chapter Eleven of Mafia, U.S.A., which is a summary of two passages taken from

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: Mafia, U. S. A.

Donald R. Cressey's Theft of the Nation. Although Cressey served as a consultant to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice and helped write part of its Task Force Report: Organized Crime, he made the mistake in both books of confusing underworld functions with underworld titles. For instance, he refers to various hoodlum figures as "Buffers," "Enforcers," "Corrupters," "Executioners," and "Money Movers." For higher ranking mobsters he has invented the positions of "Section Chiefs" and "Group Leaders." Inasmuch as none of these terms are actually used by the criminal element, Cressey's promotion--and Gage's endorsement--of them, gives a grossly distorted picture of organized crime in the United States to readers possessing no knowledge of the subject themselves.

On the other hand, not all the errors appearing in the book can be attributed to the authors of excerpts taken from other publications. A number, in fact, are Gage's own mistakes. On Page 139, one of the most notorious hoodlums ever to operate in the American underworld, Vito Genovese, is referred to as "Victor" Genovese. On Page 140, mobster "Bugsy" Siegel is shown shortly after he was shot to death in what Gage describes as Siegel's house (when, in actuality, he was slain in the Beverly Hills mansion of his paramour, Virginia Hill). On Page 16, Gage erroneously identifies Miami, Florida, and Erie, Pennsylvania, as being headquarters cities for LCN "families" in the United States and deletes from his list such publicly known headquarters cities as Dallas, Texas; Tampa, Florida; and Pittston, Pennsylvania.

Taken as a whole, much of the material printed in Mafia, U. S. A. makes for interesting and informative reading by students or uninformed laymen seeking a basic understanding of how organized crime operates in the United States at the present time. It contains chapters on the early development of the Mafia in this country (although much valuable information was left out by omitting James D. Horan's research through the original files of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, which investigated both the Camorra and the Mafia on behalf of the Government

Memorandum to Mr. Cleveland
Re: Mafia, U. S. A.

during the 19th Century), as well as brief biographies of leading hoodlum figures, descriptions of various gang wars, the evils of graft and corruption, the means by which organized crime infiltrates legitimate business, and the relationship of certain celebrities--such as singers Frank Sinatra and Phyllis McGuire--to known gangsters and racketeers.

Even so, the basic question remains to be answered as to whether there is a need or a market for such a book. Not only has the bulk of it already appeared in print under other titles and authors, but more importantly, most of it has been written by outsiders looking in and contains unavoidable errors on information known only to the underworld or to a handful of investigative agencies such as the FBI. Had the Gentile manuscript been better prepared, perhaps it would have served this purpose, especially when taken in conjunction with the better-written, but lower-level, study entitled The Valachi Papers, by Joe Valachi and Peter Maas. In any event, there is nothing in Mafia, U. S. A. not already known to the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. A copy of captioned book is being retained in the Bureau Library for reference purposes.

MB

Gm

3-16

8:51A

7/wac WVC
100

WVC
Jem

K

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-468⁵5)

DATE: 10/17/73

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-6614) (P)

ATTN: IS-3 Section
Intelligence Division

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

62-46855-1096

Re Bureau letter to Los Angeles dated 7/19/73.

Enclosed is one copy of book ~~How to Avoid~~
Electronic Eavesdropping and Privacy Invasion.

Investigation failed to reflect an office for Investigator's Information Service at 7551 Melrose, Los Angeles.

A check with the Cole Branch Post Office Superintendent covering 7551 Melrose, failed to develop any information regarding Investigator's Information Service. Physical surveillance of the address 7551 Melrose revealed a number of businesses located at this address, one reportedly run by [redacted] who is believed to be a relative of WILLIAM TURNER and may be the location of the offices for Investigator's Information Service. At the time of ordering the enclosed book, a second book was ordered but as of this date has not arrived at the Los Angeles Office. As soon as it is received, it will be forwarded to the Bureau.

b6
b7C

- ② - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - Los Angeles

DAM/jd
(3)

EX-105

9 OCT 23 1973

58 NOV 2 1973

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

11/2/73

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

4273 "Journals of A Diplomat, 1939-1969" by Charles Bohlen;
William Norton; \$12.50

1 - Mr. J. T. Hall, 6221 IB

EB:aso (5) *As*

NOTE:

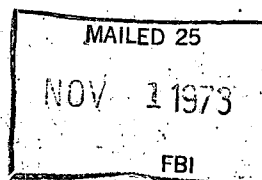
Book requested by SA J. W. McCaffrey, IS-3, Intelligence Division, for reference purposes.

EX-109

EB

REC-8

62-46855-1



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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. E. S. Miller

FROM : T. J. Smith

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW

"HOW TO AVOID ELECTRONIC EAVES-
DROPPING AND PRIVACY INVASION"
BY FORMER SA WILLIAM W. TURNER
RESEARCH MATTER

BOOK

D.C.

1 - Mr. White
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. T. J. Smith
1 - Miss Borowick
1 - Mr. Sizoo
1 - Miss Murney

DATE: 11/13/73

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This is a review of captioned book (copy attached) published in 1972 by the Investigators Information Service.

The author, William W. Turner, was a Special Agent with the FBI
he was removed from the Bureau's

Since his removal, Turner has written articles for "Nation" and "Rampart," and a book entitled "Police Establishment," all of which are critical of the FBI.

The following review has been coordinated with the Laboratory
Division: 1 copy of book in laboratory

Part I

ORIGINS OF THE SPY STATE

EX-112 REC-57

62-46855-1107

Turner's theme is that the legal rights of privacy in this country are being usurped by the existence of an American electronic spy state in which Federal agencies, in particular the FBI, are guilty of promiscuous tappings and buggings, basing such action on national security. Turner bases the widespread use of electronic surveillances outside law enforcement on the failure of the courts to enforce anti-eavesdropping laws.

62-46855

1 - Personnel File of William W. Turner
Enclosure RMM:rlc (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review; "How to Avoid
Electronic Eavesdropping and
Privacy Invasion"

Turner makes use of the testimony of a private investigator before the Government's Invasion of Privacy Hearings conducted by Senator Long in June, 1966, in which one Robert Huerta of Glencove, New York, testified that he was employed by various major oil, pharmaceutical and manufacturing companies as well as individuals, law firms, and political-type situations in de-bugging efforts.

Turner claims 22 bugs were found in Las Vegas casinos in 1966, which were connected to leased lines channeled to the local FBI Office. This claim is incorrect as to number and date. Actually, one FBI microphone device concealed in a telephone instrument in the Fremont Hotel in Las Vegas was discovered in April, 1963, by an individual hired by the hotel president, Edward Levinson. Several months later, six additional FBI microphones were discovered at other Las Vegas hotels. Three other microphones installed by the Bureau in two other hotels at that time were not reported discovered and were never recovered by the Bureau.

Turner describes in detail and by diagram various electronic devices and cites methods by which they can be detected by the layman. On page 46 (diagram page 47), he claims that the microphone used by the FBI in the Fremont Hotel in Las Vegas employed an acoustical impedance matching system that aided in cutting down noises and sounds. Actually, the system was not used in any of the FBI microphone installations in Las Vegas.

On page 50 he discusses the "mike-tel" which involves altering the wire of a telephone set accomplished by means of a 15-step complex operation. The term "mike-tel" is used only by the Bureau and Turner has quoted from an FBI handbook relative to this type of coverage.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review; "How to Avoid
Electronic Eavesdropping and
Privacy Invasion"

He refers to the single-pole mike-tel (SPMT) unit on page 51 which is a variation of standard mike-tel unit. Again, SPMT is Bureau terminology, but the description is of a unit no longer being utilized. Turner states on page 88 that the FBI has perfected a small unit referred to as a bumper-beeper that when dropped into a gas tank will continuously energize itself by chemical reaction to the fuel. This is completely false. On page 91 Turner accurately and factually describes CAT, the FBI's "autobug" for concealed automobile transmitter.

Part II

INDUSTRIAL ESPIONAGE

According to Turner, industrial espionage (IE) has increasingly become a bleak fact of American industrial, commercial, and legal life. He devotes approximately 50 pages to the Hearings by the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedures, etc.; Second Section; published by the U.S. Government Printing Office, which reveals the report of a professional industrial espionage agent over a three-month period.

Turner lists countermeasures to be employed against IE, such as loyalty from employees, security education for employees and alertness to the careless habits of employees. Relative to the latter, he points out the need to properly dispose of documentary trash, noting the possibilities of IE agents inspecting discarded material.

Part III

THE LAW

Turner devotes approximately 18 pages to a complete reprint of Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. The book also includes an Appendix relative to radio bands and their uses, and a Glossary of the terminology used in the book.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review; "How to Avoid
Electronic Eavesdropping and
Privacy Invasion"

CONCLUSION:

Turner's motive for the book apparently was to exploit his knowledge, based on his experience as a former Special Agent, of the FBI's techniques and procedures relating to electronic surveillances, a percentage of which is inaccurate or completely false. More than half the volume is comprised of material reprinted from public records and the remainder is information available elsewhere. It is to be noted that Turner's references to the Bureau show no indication of his having any information which was not available to him during his tenure.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

Rosen

Em/ward

JMS

EM

sm

K

*Books detached &
sent to library
at Quantico
11/23/73 JMS*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. T. W. Leavitt *TW/NE*

FROM : F. J. Cassidy *HC RM*

SUBJECT: "THE VICTIMS"
BY FRANK G. CARRINGTON
BOOK REVIEW

1 - Mr. F. J. Cassidy
1 - Book Review File
1 - Miss C. D. Skiles

DATE: 4/1/76

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PURPOSE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to review captioned book.

SYNOPSIS:

Frank Carrington's most recent work "The Victims," published in 1975, by Arlington House Publishers, is a comprehensive, critical analysis of America's criminal justice system--a system which he characterizes as a total failure. Carrington contends the rights of the victims of crime in America have been shamelessly disregarded and subordinated to the rights of the lawless and violent. He places much of the blame for such preposterous injustice in the laps of the Warren Court, as well as various "antivictim" groups which have created the present climate of permissiveness.

CURRENT BUREAU POLICY:

Not applicable.

ACTION:

For information only.

62-46855

CDS: vbj

(4)

NOT RECORDED

APR 15 1976

CONTINUED OVER

APPROVED:

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

ORIGINAL FILED IN 94-66638-30

Memorandum to Mr. T. W. Leavitt
Re: "The Victims" by Frank G. Carrington
62-46855

DETAILS:

Author:

Frank Carrington, the Executive Director of Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, is a graduate of the University of Michigan and Northwestern University Law Schools. He has served as a criminal investigator for the Marine Corps, as a Treasury Agent, and as a legal advisor to the Denver and Chicago Police Departments. He is also noted as the co-author of "Evidence Law for the Police." There is no pertinent information in Bureau files concerning the author.

The primary function of a criminal justice system is to protect the innocent from the lawless. However, contrary to this overriding obligation, American criminological reasoning of today portrays a topsy-turvy world where we live in an environment of fear coupled with a climate of permissiveness towards the wrongdoer--oblivious to the rights of the victims. This lack of concern for the victims of crime, claims Carrington, is precisely the reason for the failure of our present system. What is necessary is a balance of these rights--a reorientation of our thinking to a victim-oriented justice system. The first step towards doing something in behalf of the victims must be to recognize, as well as represent, them as a class in the system. Presently, they are merely a forgotten entity. Carrington suggests the establishment and coexistence of a Government body and a citizen's group patterned after the various effective civil rights and human relations commissions of today to protect the rights of victims, as well as potential victims.

Carrington notes that the trial process long ago turned from being a search of truth to being a "microscopic examination" in determinance of whether the defendant's rights have been violated in the slightest manner. Much of the blame he places on Supreme Court's misconstruction of the Bill of Rights. Carrington attacks such judicial decisions as the "Exclusionary Rule" and the "Miranda Rule"--evaluating their effectiveness only in terms of having released countless guilty criminals at the cost of the offenders' next victims.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. T. W. Leavitt
Re: "The Victims" by Frank G. Carrington
62-46855

Postponements and judicial "nit-picking" are additional tools advantageous to the criminal and abusive of the victim. The utilization of such techniques is the prime reason why our courts are so congested and backlogged. Carrington insists it is high time the lawyers of our country realize their duty--to serve justice and not simply the defendant.

He criticizes the appellate system, characterizing it as a means by which the criminal can shop around until he finds a court sufficiently permissive to discover his rights were violated. The rights of the victim are ignored. Carrington's solution to such problems is a system modeled after that of the British, where postponements and judicial nit-picking are the exceptions instead of the rule. He also advocates an elimination of the "Exclusionary Rule" and a modification of "Miranda."

The two most difficult problems facing the criminal justice system today, states Carrington, are sentencing and the correctional processes. These processes ignore the rights of victims by: 1) reducing the deterrent effect on would-be criminals; 2) placing criminals back on the street; and 3) failing to vindicate the rights of the law-abiding. Carrington's solution is the guarantee of swift and certain apprehension and punishment of those who commit crimes. Punishment meaning incarceration in the great majority of cases, at least, for some period of time. As the seriousness of the crime escalates or reoccurs in a series, then severity should be added to the certainty of punishment. Carrington also promotes the concept of having the criminal make restitution to the victim with the possibility of making such restitution the condition of probation or parole. However, he warns that restitution must not, under any circumstances, substitute punishment.

In summary, Carrington summarizes what is therefore necessary to restore law and order is an immediate basic change in the permissiveness of the system--in the laws, court decisions, and attitudes of criminal justice policymakers. Our society must develop "victim consciousness" and establish a balance between the conflicting rights of the victim and the criminally accused. These changes are necessary if we are to have an effective criminal justice system.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. T. W. Leavitt
1 - Mr. E. C. Peterson

TO : Mr. T. W. Leavitt *Tw/H*

DATE: 10/22/76

FROM : A. B. Fulton *AF*

1 - Mr. L. McWilliams
(Attn: J. W. McCaffrey)
1 - Mr. R. P. Finzel
1 - Mr. S. R. Stroup

SUBJECT: "THE FUTURE OF INTELLIGENCE"
BY HANSON W. BALDWIN

Book Review

PURPOSE:

To review an article entitled "The Future of Intelligence," written by Hanson W. Baldwin published in the Summer, 1976, edition of "Strategic Review," a quarterly publication of the United States Strategic Institute.

SYNOPSIS:

Proposals are set forth for the reorganization of the U. S. intelligence community incorporating President Ford's proposals with the writer's specific recommendations. Although a broad spectrum of issues are addressed, special attention is given to areas including covert operations, the process of analysis, evaluation and estimation, and FBI duties in counterespionage, countersubversion and counterintelligence.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information only.

62-46855 *SRS* *RM*

SRS:dedded

(6) *jdp*

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62-46855-

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191 OCT 29 1976

24 OCT 27 1976



5010-108

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FBI/DOJ

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-79595-7

Memorandum to Mr. T. W. Leavitt
Re: "The Future of Intelligence"
By Hanson W. Baldwin
62-46855

AUTHOR:

Hanson W. Baldwin was a reporter, military correspondent and Military Editor for the New York Times from 1929 until his retirement in 1968. He has since been Roving Editor for the Readers' Digest.

DETAILS:

Although the author concurs with several of the President's proposals for the reorganization of the U. S. intelligence community, including an emphasis on the protection of sources and methods through the implementation of criminal and civil sanctions, it is the omissions in these proposals which are emphasized throughout Hanson W. Baldwin's article "The Future of Intelligence."

Specifically, these omissions include issues involving covert operations, the improvement of the end product of the intelligence community - analysis and evaluation, and FBI duties in counterespionage, countersubversion, and counterterrorism.

Baldwin's primary concern regarding covert operations centers around a lack of centralization and high level control evidenced by the well publicized "intelligence failures" of the past. To prevent a recurrence of such episodes the author recommends:

- 1) intelligence community input in evaluation and risk determination decisions;
- 2) careful monitoring at the top level of Government;
- 3) Defense Department control of any military covert operations.

Memorandum to Mr. T. W. Leavitt
Re: "The Future of Intelligence"

By Hanson W. Baldwin

62-46855

As for the collection and interpretation of intelligence information, Baldwin emphasizes the value of decentralization and the autonomy of the various intelligence agencies. It is in this context that the dual role of the DCI and Director of CIA is criticized as restrictive and, in some instances, potentially counterproductive if this powerful position holds line command over all intelligence agencies.

Of vital concern to the author is an area left almost untouched by the recent reorganization proposals - analysis, evaluation, and estimation of intelligence information.

It is this end product of the intelligence community "upon which depends the future of our nation." To achieve more reliable and accurate estimates of foreign capabilities and intentions Baldwin recommends:

- 1) the insulation of those engaged in this process from the political, policy-making and decision-making atmosphere which may significantly alter their product.
- 2) the incorporation of the military viewpoint in final estimates to add balance to the currently civilian-dominated process.
- 3) the inculcation of "new blood and fresh minds" into the process with the use of new and improved analytical techniques and procedures.

The critical need for these and other changes in the estimative process is repeatedly emphasized. Baldwin concludes, "Unbiased, comprehensive, thorough and accurate evaluation and analysis of all the millions of facts and opinions that are gathered, collated, culled, and sifted by all the agencies of Government are, by far, the most important aspect of the entire intelligence process and - in the past two decades - this process has too often been our weakest link."

Memorandum to Mr. T. W. Leavitt

Re: "The Future of Intelligence"

By Hanson W. Baldwin

62-46855

The internal threat of espionage, subversion and terrorism is another area the author observes deserving of considerably more attention than the President's reforms have thus far given. Recognizing this is primarily a function of the FBI, Baldwin calls for a strengthening of the number and improvement in the quality of Agents commensurate to the increased threat. Whether politicization, Presidential direction and/or plain avoidance are responsible for past diversion of manpower from this critically important task the scope and nature of the current threat to our internal security necessitates effective "reanimation of personnel with a sense that they are working in these fields to defend their country."

Each of these areas is emphasized as fertile ground for needed reform and action. And, though the political atmosphere of 1976 may not be entirely conducive to positive reform the author clearly feels that reform, rejuvenation, change is needed - not as a reaction to the "self-flagellation and distortion" of the past few months, but as a recognition that intelligence must change, grow, improve in response to the sophistication and technical complexity of the times.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Cochran *JGR*

FROM : M. J. Stack, Jr. *mjs*

SUBJECT: PATERNITY TESTING
BY BLOOD GROUPING;
BOOK REVIEW

1 - Mr. Cochran (Encl.)
1 - Mr. Stack (Encl.)
1 - Mr. McWright (Encl.)

DATE: 12/6/76

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PURPOSE: To recommend that the attached review of Dr. Leon N. Sussman's book be approved for publication in the Journal of Forensic Sciences.

DETAILS: Dr. Richard C. Froede, Book Review Editor, Journal of Forensic Sciences (JFS) has requested that SA Cornelius G. McWright review for the JFS Paternity Testing By Blood Grouping by Leon N. Sussman, M.D. This review has been conducted and a copy is attached for approval. If approved, copies will be forwarded to Dr. Froede for inclusion in a forthcoming issue of the JFS.

RECOMMENDATION: That, if approved, copies of the attached review be furnished to Dr. Froede for inclusion in the JFS.

APPROVED:

Director _____
Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____

62-46855-
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141 DEC 20 1976

22 DEC 15 1976

✓ File 80-807

Enclosure

CGM:jak (4)

57 JAN 10 1977

DEC 17 1976

A REVIEW OF "PATERNITY TESTING BY
BLOOD GROUPING"

Paternity Testing By Blood Grouping by Dr. Leon N. Sussman is revised and updated from the original 1968 edition entitled Blood Grouping - Medicolegal Uses. It covers succinctly and ably the development and current status of the field of immunohematology. The A-B-O, M-N-S-s, Rh-Hr, Kell, Kidd, Duffy and Lutheran blood group systems as well as polymorphic serum proteins and erythrocyte isoenzymes receive critical attention from the stand point of their medicolegal applications in disputed paternity cases.

The reader is provided with an insight into the techniques of blood grouping and isoenzyme typing. Although this coverage is by no means all encompassing, an excellent list of references is produced for anyone who would like to pursue this area in greater detail.

This book includes a discussion of not only disputed paternity cases, but also discusses bloodstain analysis in criminal cases. Its main focus is on the use of blood grouping tests for medicolegal purposes. For this reason, the title of the 1968 edition would have been more appropriate. Still, this does not detract from the author successfully achieving his objective. He has provided an abundance of interesting examples, illustrating the use of blood grouping in successfully resolving cases of disputed paternity. Pitfalls to be avoided by the scientific investigator are also wisely included. Additionally, examples are provided which describe the application of serological procedures in bloodstain analysis in the investigation of violent crimes.

The weakest area of this edition is the chapter "Supplementary Applications." Dr. Sussman states, "Under favorable conditions, A-B-O grouping may be determined on old clots and stains. Sometimes the M agglutinin can also be identified. The other blood group agglutinogens cannot be reliably determined in old blood stains."

62-46855-

DEC 17 1968

It is important to note that Rh-Hr blood groups may also be determined from bloodstains under certain circumstances. This is attested to by court testimony in the United States and the United Kingdom. In the interest of enlightening those of the criminal justice community, it would have been valuable to mention isoenzyme typing of bloodstains, particularly phosphoglucomutase typing. Phosphoglucomutase and other isoenzymes are frequently used for characterizing bloodstains. The results of such analyses are widely accepted in courts.

In summary, the informal presentation of the subjects in the book makes for easy and interesting reading. It should serve as a valuable current reference for the pathologist, criminalist and attorney.

Cornelius G. McWright, PhD
Research Coordinator
Scientific and Technical
Services Division
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. T. W. Leavitt *WV*
FROM : A. B. Fulton *R*
SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW CONTROL

DATE: 12/10/76

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PURPOSE:

This is to eliminate Section 39 (page 48) of Manual For Bureau Supervisors regarding Book Review Control.

DETAILS:

Cited Manual provision requires books purchased for review be handled by Publications Desk of Intelligence Division. This position was recently eliminated due to decreased work load.

As each Division is responsible for reviews of books pertaining to its work and has handled same for some time now on an ad hoc basis, this Manual provision should be deleted.

RECOMMENDATION:

That Section 39 of Manual for Bureau Supervisors be deleted. Manual of Rules and Regulations regarding publications not affected.

TJD: vb
(5) *vb*
TJD

APPROVED:

Director.....	Adm. Serv.....	Legal Coun.....
Assoc. Dir.....	Ext. Affairs.....	Plan. & Insp.....
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Dep. AD Inv.....	Gen. Inv.....	S. & T. Serv.....
	Ident.....	Spec. Inv.....
	Intell. <i>tw</i>	Training.....

- 1 - Mr. W. A. Meincke
(Manuals Desk)
- 1 - Mr. T. W. Leavitt
- 1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
- 1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin

62-46855-

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FY81

66-3415

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ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-3415

DIRECTOR, FBI

2/23/76

SAC, BOSTON

ATT: IS-3 SECTION,
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

PURCHASE OF BOOKS

BOOK REVIEWS

BUDED: 3/5/76

Amo
ReBulet 2/20/76.

Enclosed is one copy of "WE ARE YOUR SONS," written by ROBERT and MICHAEL MEEROPOL as requested in reBulet.

62-46855-

2 - Bureau (Encl.)

1 - Boston

RFB:ds

(3)

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140 MAR 2 1976

F. H. [Signature]
55 MAR 11 1976

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGE-OUT

Date 9/19/07

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☐ Secret
☒ Top Secret

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☐ LHM
☐ Report
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PERMANENT SERIAL CHARGE-OUT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 12/4/74
(ATT: IS-3 SECTION, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *[Signature]* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Les
ReBulet, 9/13/73.

Enclosed is one copy of "The Anderson Papers" by
JACK ANDERSON with GEORGE CLIFFORD. *[Signature]*

Unrecorded Copy Filed In
94-52053-1

62-46853-1108

NOT RECORDED

22 DEC 7 1973

- [Signature]*
- ② - Bureau (Encl. 1)
 - 1 - New York

MMM:mah
(3)

*detached
for review
12/6/73
EB*

ENCLOSURE

DEC 14 1973



SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

1/16/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

photo
**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8/16/90 BY SP-7 macton
#263,823

You are authorized to obtain one copy each of the following books, collections of speeches and writings by James P. Cannon, published by Pathfinder Press, Inc., 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014, for use of the Bureau:

"The First Ten Years of American Communism"
Preface by Theodore Draper, paper \$3.45

"The History of American Trotskyism"
Introduction by Caroline Lund, paper \$2.95

Red 1-2-74
"Letters from Prison"
Introduction by Jack Barnes, paper \$3.45

"Notebook of An Agitator"
Introduction by Joseph Hansen, paper \$3.45

"Socialism on Trial"
Cloth \$4.95

REC-69 104
"Speeches for Socialism"
Introduction by Peggy Brundy and Dianne Feeley, paper \$3.45

"Speeches to the Party: The Revolutionary Perspective
and the Revolutionary Party"
Introduction by Al Hansen, paper \$3.95

"The Struggle for a Proletarian Party"
Introduction by George Novack, paper \$2.95

You should obtain above books discreetly and as soon as possible and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

1 - IS-2 Section (Route through for Review) (Mr. Mallet)

1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

JB:aso (6)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

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Director Sec'y _____

SS
JAN 21 1974

14 JAN 16 1974

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-159214-149

Letter to New York
Re: Purchase of Books
Book Reviews
62-46855

NOTE:

Books requested by SA H. Mallet, IS-2 Section, Intelligence Division. These books are needed at FBIHQ for research in connection with the pending lawsuit by the Socialist Workers Party against the FBI and other Government agencies and officials. The author of the above books is one of the plaintiffs in this lawsuit. New York is, therefore, requested to expedite the purchase of these books, which should be forwarded to FBIHQ as soon as possible.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: *[Signature]* DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

FROM: *[Signature]* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

DATE: 1/23/74

ReBulet to New York, 1/16/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy each of the following books:

"The First Ten Years of American Communism"

"The History of American Trotskyism"

"Letters from Prison"

"Notebook of An Agitator"

"Socialism on Trial"

"Speeches for Socialism"

"Speeches to the Party: The Revolutionary Perspective and the Revolutionary Party"

"The Struggle for a Proletarian Party"

*detached
to be kept
in 15-3 Section
1-25-74
EB*

1 - Bureau (Encls. 8)
1 - New York

MMM:mah
(3)

REC-87

62-46855-1110

3 JAN 28 1974



FEB 9 1974

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 1/30/74
(ATT: IS 3 SECTION, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *JZ* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Key
ReBulets, 9/13/73 and 10/18/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy each of "The
US Intelligence Community" and Revolutionaries."

(book)

(book)

detached new to 606 ca Library
2 - Bureau (Encl. 2) ENCLOSURE 2/4/74
1 - New York *EB*

MMM:mah
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REC-106

115
62-46855-1111

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FIVE



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FEB 13 1974

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

2/7/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark books to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

- (1) "The Forgotten Americans: A Survey of the Values, Beliefs and Concerns of the Majority" by Herman Kahn
Published by Frank E. Armbruster, Arlington House,
81 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, New York 10801
(\$9.85)
- (2) "State Secrets: Police Surveillance in America" by
Paul Cowan, Nick Egleson and Nat Hentoff
Published by Holt, Rinehart and Winston (\$10)

- 1 - IS-2 Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

EB:aso (6)

EX-103

REC-30

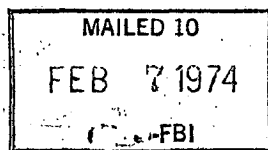
62-46855-1112

NOTE:

FEB 7 1974

Book number one requested by Mr. T. J. Smith, Intelligence Division, and number two requested by Mr. Thompson, IS-2 Section, Intelligence Division. Books for reference purposes.

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MAIL ROOM ☐

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CB

APP/ESP

JMS

P
PT
DIRECTOR, FBI

2/11/74

SAC, KANSAS CITY

MINUTEMEN

EM

KC 62-7797 P

Bufile 62-107261-

ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH, aka

EM - MM (KEY EXTREMIST)

KC 157-1508 P

Bufile 100-449975

Book Reviews

Re Bureau letter to Kansas City 12/12/73.

Enclosed for Bureau are 7 copies of LHM regarding a review of the book "Can You Survive", written by ROBERT DE PUGH. Also included are copies of the book attached to each LHM.

The books were obtained by using a fictitious name and PO Box 2302, Kansas City, Missouri 64142, with letter requesting seven copies and money order, stating we are a small literary group who wish to remain anonymous. The books are personally autographed by DE PUGH.

Kansas City informants were not used in this matter inasmuch as if they ordered seven copies at one time, it was felt DE PUGH's suspicions would be aroused.

4 Bureau (Enc. 7) (2-62-107261) (RM)

(2-100-449975)

4 Kansas City (2 62-7797)

(2 157-1508)

RBH:jrt
(8)

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED
191 Feb 13 1974

57 FEB 28 1974

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-107261-3829



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Kansas City, Missouri

February 11, 1974

MINUTEMEN;
ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH

Robert De Pugh, national coordinator of the Minutemen organization, has written a book entitled "Can You Survive", which he described as a guideline for resistance to tyranny for you and your family. This book is published by the Noontide Press, PO Box 76062, Los Angeles, California 90005, copyrighted 1973. The first printing was in October 1973. The book has Library of Congress catalog card number 73-89738.

The Minutemen is a paramilitary group organized in June 1960, by Robert B. DePugh in Norborne, Missouri, as a resistance to the spread of communism in the United States by use of guerrilla tactics. DePugh was recently paroled after serving three years in a Federal penitentiary for violation of the Federal Firearms Act.

The Patriotic Party has been the political arm of the Minutemen.

In the book, De Pugh states that many books on the general subject of survival have been written, however, they are of very little value for a person who has been forced to keep himself hidden in a remote area for months or perhaps years. Also to modern patriots, the word survival takes on a broader meaning.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

62-46855-

MINUTEMEN;
ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH

"We must consider, not only physical survival, but economic survival and most important of all, philosophical survival. This book will consider survival of all three types and the many problems involved.

"In considering subjects so diverse, an inquiry is justified as to the credentials of the author.

"Regarding physical survival, I have had the usual U. S. Army training in survival techniques and I've read dozens of books on the subject. Most instructive of all were the seventeen months during which I evaded an all-out manhunt by law enforcement authorities, federal, state and local. About one year of this time was spent in wilderness areas of the United States. This included part of one bitter cold winter near 12,000 feet elevation in the mountains of Colorado and part of one summer in the blazing hot desert of south central New Mexico. It was during this time that I developed severe doubts as to the value of most books that have been written on the subject of wilderness survival."

"My political beliefs today are almost exactly the same as they were thirty years ago. When I lived in poverty they did not change. When I was wealthy, they did not change. Through four utterly demoralizing courttrials, they did not change--not even when those I had befriended took the witness stand and testified against me. During four years in prison, including one long, lonely year in solitary confinement, there was not one single instant in which I doubted the justice of my cause. I have had some experience also, in philosophical survival."

MINUTEMEN;
ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH

"In order to assemble this book in about thirty days time, it has been necessary for me to draw extensively on articles that I had written in the past, and from various Minutemen bulletins and publications. I have quoted extensively from other authors, sometimes critically and often with favor. In doing so, I have deliberately referred to certain books that have been widely read by American conservatives so as to evaluate the advice they contain in the light of my own experiences."

In Chapter 3 of the book, entitled "Big Brother is Here", it states as follows:

"The enemies of America have already penetrated deeply into our federal government and many state governments. Should the time come that they attempt a complete authoritarian occupation of these United States, they might easily begin by finding some excuse to declare martial law."

Chapter 10, which is entitled "If You're Arrested", includes the following:

"The code of conduct for American fighting men states that when captured, it is the duty of each combatant to attempt an escape which will permit him to rejoin his own forces and thus again be able personally to participate in further offensive action against the enemy. American patriots must assume a similar attitude. We must now allow our enemies to keep us inactive, either by frightening us into such inactivity or by propagandizing us to the belief that such activity is not worth the danger involved."

MINUTEMEN;
ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH

"During the last decade we have seen a sizable number of American patriots arrested and imprisoned because of their willingness to defend their own beliefs and prepare sincerely for a defense of our American heritage. We must assume that such arrests and imprisonments will occur even more frequently in the years immediately ahead. When a person is arrested and imprisoned for participation in some patriotic cause, the first thing to realize is this: Imprisonment does not put an end to your usefulness. There is always some small way in which you can help contribute to the cause of freedom even under the most adverse circumstances. You have a moral duty to do so. Imprisonment does not mean that for you the fight is over. A realization of this fact will considerably reduce the damage to your morale if and when such an event should occur.

"The imprisoned patriot, like the captured soldier, should never cease in his efforts to gain his freedom again. It must be remembered however, that the circumstances of a political prisoner are much different from those of a military combatant that may be captured by an enemy military force. To the captured soldier, escape is the only possible way of returning to friendly forces before the end of hostilities. For the political prisoner, other alternatives are available. For so long as a bureaucratic dictatorship wishes to maintain the facade of a legitimate government, it is necessary for them to keep up some pretext of a fair and equitable system of justice. Make no mistakes about it, the United States Department of Justice now has the power to imprison any ordinary citizen they may choose and keep that person imprisoned for

MINUTEMEN;
ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH

the rest of his life no matter how law abiding he might be. This does not mean, however, that the alternatives of a legal defense are hopeless for even the most outspoken political prisoner. When a prisoner fights his case long enough and hard enough through the courts, the Department of Justice may eventually decide that his further imprisonment is not worth the further publicity involved."

Chapter 16 is entitled "Resistance Warfare", and is taken from Army field manual 31-31 entitled "Guerrilla Warfare and Special Forces Operations."

In Chapter 18, which is entitled "Some Final Thoughts on Survival", it states the following article appeared in the 1966 issue of "On Target":

"As I read it again, seven years later, there is little I would change."

This chapter makes specific recommendations to the patriot who is thinking of buying one or more guns for family protection of survival. De Pugh states that once again, this is meant for the reader having little experience with firearms. This chapter sets forth the following:

"It's true that the .22 lacks the 'shock' effect of a more powerful cartridge, but this is largely compensated for by the ease of putting a well placed shot into heart or brain. When needed a second well aimed shot can be fired quicker from a .22 than from a more powerful weapon."

MINUTEMEN;
ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH

"As a deadly weapon, their effect can be greatly increased by using hollow point bullets fired with poison. If needed, the hole in the point can be opened up further with a small drill. Sodium or potassium cyanide are two fast acting and easily obtainable poisons. Pharmacists or medical doctors will have ready access to succinyl choline or tubocurarine which are excellent when used in powdered form. If nothing better is available ordinary household lye (thirty cents for a pound can at your local grocery store) will do nicely."

"For a small 'hideaway' gun the .25 Browning automatic is unsurpassed. A man wearing slacks and sport shirt can easily carry one of these in his side pants pocket without its ever being noticed. Quality of material and workmanship on all Browning firearms is excellent."

"SEMI-AUTOMATIC MILITARY WEAPONS. These include the .30 caliber carbine, the 30-06 Garand, and the M-14 in. caliber 7.62 Nato and the M-15 in. caliber .223.

"The carbine has already been discussed and is a nice little weapon within its limitations. If used, the effectiveness can be improved by pulling the solid case bullets from military ammunition and replacing them with soft nosed hunting bullets that are commercially available.

"Garand rifles are still available from some mail order companies specializing in army surplus weapons. Their condition varies from poor to very good and buying one by mail is a gamble. The price is from \$70.00 to \$90.00."

MINUTEMEN;
ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH

The final chapter, 19, of the book entitled "Survival of Victory" states as follows:

"It is not easy to foretell what the future may bring to our country and its people.

"Most American patriots agree that the situation is going from bad to worse but there the agreement ends. Some foresee a long continued runaway inflation. Others expect a severe depression to occur soon. Some anticipate race riots and revolution from within; others fear a surprise attack by foreign nations. Some anticipate an existence of chaos and anarchy while others anticipate future Americans living under oppressive dictatorial government control.

"In this book I have tried to emphasize the necessity of preparing for any and every eventuality. Survival preparations which might be quite adequate in one situation could prove to be wholly inadequate in other circumstances.

"I have also tried to emphasize that personal survival can never be more than a temporary solution. A lasting opportunity to survive and to be free cannot be achieved without the ultimate defeat of those who are now planning and working by the most insidious means to destroy our nation, our people and our heritage of western civilization.

"What is our real objective--survival or victory? Survival is but a fleeting state of affairs that exists only from one minute to the next. Victory is the lasting achievement with rewards that extend to ourselves, our children, and to generations of Americans that are yet unborn.

MINUTEMEN;
ROBERT BOLIVAR DE PUGH

"In the two hundred years since American patriots began their fight for liberty, eight generations of United States citizens have worked and sacrificed and fought to preserve this nation as a free and independent republic. What of our generation? Will history record that ours was the generation that gave up? That let down? That abandoned the fight?

"We all despise those traitorous government bureaucrats who are deliberate attempting to sell our nation out to the enemy. But what of ourselves? Will our guilt be any less than theirs if we prove too lazy, too complacent or too selfish, to successfully meet the challenge which our enemies have thrust upon us?"

A copy of this book is attached to this memorandum.

SAC, Baltimore

3/5/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain one copy of book listed below.
Mark book to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

179 3/11/74
**"For the Liberation of Brazil" by Carlos Marighela
Pelican Latin American Library
Penguin Books, Inc., 7110 Ambassador Road,
Baltimore, Maryland 21207, 1971, \$1.45**

1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

EB:aso (5)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, IS-3 Section, for
research on political kidnappings.

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EB
62-46855

EX-110

☒ MAR 6 1974

MAILED 25

MAR 5 1974

FBI

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

3/5/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

1 - Miss Borowick

You are authorized to obtain one copy of book listed below
for Bureau use. Mark book to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

Rec'd 4-2-74
"Philosophy of the Urban Guerrilla" by Abraham Guillen
Morrow Paperback Editions
William Morrow & Co., New York, 1973, \$2.95

1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

EB:aso (5) *As*

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, IS-3 Section, for
research on political kidnappings.

REC-19

EX-114

62-46855-1114
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Director's Sec'y

LEGAT, Ottawa

3/5/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

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PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain one copy of book listed below for Bureau use. Mark book to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

WCD 3:74
CB
"Terror in Quebec" by Gustav Morf
Clark, Irwin & Co., Toronto, Canada, \$2.50

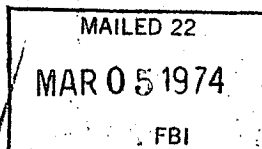
1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

EB:aso (5) *KS*

NOTE:

Book requested by SA T. J. Deakin, IS-3 Section, for research on political kidnappings.

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Director Sec'y _____



REC-50

EX-111

CB
62-46855-1113
15 MAR 6 1974

54 MAR 12 1974
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SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

3/7/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the below-listed book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

th
Rec'd
4-2-74
~~"Whatever Became of Sin?"~~ by ~~Karl~~ Menninger-Sparks
Hawthorn Book, Inc., 260 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York 10016 (\$7.95)

1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

EB:aso (5) *ASD*

NOTE:

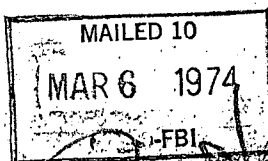
Book requested by Mr. T. J. Smith, Intelligence Division,
for reference purposes.

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TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

3/13/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the below-listed book for use of the Bureau. Obtain discreetly and as soon as possible and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

"Surveillance and Espionage in a Free Society: A Report by the Planning Group on Intelligence & Security to the Policy Council of the Democratic National Committee" by Richard H. Blum
Praeger Publishers, 111 Fourth Avenue, New York, New York 10003
\$17.50

REC-87

62-46855-1117

1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

EB:aso (5) *ASB*

21 MAR 13 1974

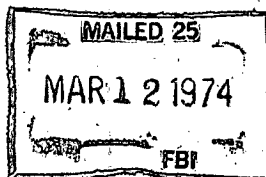
NOTE:

Book requested by SA Edmund J. Pistey, IS-3 Section, for research purposes.

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- Director's Sec'y

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RECEIVED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: IS-3, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

DATE: 3/29/74

FROM : *Am*
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

gr
ReBulet, 11/2/73.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of ~~"Witness to~~
History, 1929-1969" by CHARLES E. BOHLEN.

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1 - New York

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ENCLOSURE

REC-47

EX-115

62-46855-1118

16 APR 1 1974

F108



7 APR 11 1974

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall

FROM : G. C. Moore *CCM/SCP*

SUBJECT: SYMBIONESE LIBERATION ARMY (SLA)
EXTREMIST MATTER - URBAN GUERRILLA WARFARE

Book Reviews

1 - Mr. M. V. Cleveland
1 - Mr. R. E. Gebhardt
(Attn. M. A. Morrow)

DATE: 3/12/74

1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. W. O. Cregar
1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford
1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
1 - Mr. P. E. Nugent

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Director Sec'y _____

Purpose is to advise concerning review of book "Black Abductor" to include observations regarding similarities in kidnapping treated therein and that of Patricia Campbell Hearst for which captioned organization has claimed credit.

BACKGROUND: The 2/25/74 issue of "Time" contained article on the Hearst kidnapping. A footnote to the article states the "New York Post" had noted the previous week the "plot of the 'Black Abductor' a novel of politics and pornography published in 1972, closely resembles the Hearst kidnapping." A probation officer in California furnished data in 2/74 indicating Donald DeFreeze, Bureau fugitive and prime suspect in the Hearst kidnap case, may have read "Black Abductor" while in prison and conceived the Hearst kidnapping. DeFreeze has been identified as the individual referring to himself as General Field Marshal "Cinque" of the SLA in tape-recorded messages received by the Hearst family.

OBSERVATIONS: Victim in the "Black Abductor" is named Patricia Prescott. She is a co-ed attending Cordell University. Her father is a wealthy U. S. Senator known for his vigorous stand on law and order. Victim in the book is abducted by chloroforming while involved in sexual activities in a lovers' lane with her sweetheart.

The abductors are subsequently identified as a black male leader of the revolutionary group on the campus of Cordell University, and three white associates, two males and one female, the latter being bisexual.

Objective of kidnapping of the victim in the book is to obtain the release of a black prisoner charged with the murder of a National Guardsman involved in quelling a riot.

PEN:jlc
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NOT RECORDED

191 MAR 21 1974

CONTINUED - OVER

15 MAR 29 1974

55 MAR 26 1974

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-30832-125

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. W. R. Wannall
Re: SYMBIONESE LIBERATION ARMY (SLA)

The book's victim is subjected to and ultimately willingly engages in numerous sexual acts with her kidnappers, and photographs of certain of these acts, together with notes demanding the release of the black prisoner in exchange for the victim's release, are directed to her father, the trial judge, and to the U. S. Attorney General.

The victim is subsequently released by her abductors when their demand of freedom for the black prisoner is met and he is provided with a plane for travel to Algeria. In addition to falling in love with the black kidnap leader, the book's victim is converted to a revolutionary stance by her abductors and on release pledges to work for the revolution. She aids in the escape of two of her abductors (two were killed prior to victim's release) and discovers her own brother, with whom she enters into an incestuous relationship, is a member of the revolutionary movement.

"Black Abductor," by one Harrison James, is hard-core pornography. The only similarities noted between the plot in the book and the abduction of Hearst are the identical first names of the victims, their wealthy status, the multiracial and revolutionary makeup of the kidnap gangs, the gangs' apparent inclusion of female bisexuals, and the political nature of the kidnappings. The book does not offer any real lead potential insofar as the Hearst kidnap matter is concerned. Bureau files contain no information identifiable with the book's author.

ACTION: For information.

JAI
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/29/74
(ATT: IS-3 SECTION, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *Am* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

or ReBulet, 3/7/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of *n.k.* "State Secrets: Police Surveillance in America" by COWAN, EGLESON and HENTOFF, and "Philosophy of the Urban Guerrilla" by ABRAHAM *n.k.* GUILLEN.

REC-90

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16 APR 1 1974

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1 - New York

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ENCLOSURE



55 APR 17 1974

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/29/74
(ATT: IS-3 SECTION, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *mm*
B SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Dan
ReBulet, 2/7/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Whatever
Became of Sin" by KARL MENNINGER, M.D.

aa

detached 4/27/74
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Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - New York

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ENCLOSURE

REC-1

EX-112

62-46855-1120
16 APR 1 1974
EQU/E



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 3/29/74
(ATT: IS-3 SECTION, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *[Signature]* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

for
ReBulet, 3/13/74.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "Surveillance and Espionage in a Free Society" by RICHARD H. BLUM. *ny*

REC 107

62-46855-1121

16 APR 1 1974

[Handwritten initials]
FBI

detached 4/2/74
② - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - New York

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ENCLOSURE

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54 APR 9 1974



SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

4/8/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

1 - Miss Borowick

You are authorized to obtain one copy each of the following books, published by Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014, for use of the Bureau:

"Towards an American Socialist Revolution"
by Jack Barnes, George Breitman, Derrick Morrison,
Barry Sheppard, and Mary-Alice Waters
(\$1.55)

"What Socialists Stand For" by Stephanie Coontz
(\$.40)

"Revolutionary Strategy for the 70s: Documents of
the Socialist Workers Party"
by Jack Barnes, Joseph Hansen, and Barry Sheppard
(\$1.15)

"Democracy and Revolution" by George Novack
(\$2.95)

"In Defense of Marxism" by Leon Trotsky
(\$2.20)

"Permanent Revolution and Results and Prospects"
by Leon Trotsky
(\$3.95)

You should obtain above books discreetly and as soon as possible and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

- 1 - IS-2 Section (Route through for review) (Mr. Mallet)
- 1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

EB:aso (6)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

56 APR 15 1974

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Letter to New York
Re: Purchase of Books
Book Reviews

62-46855

NOTE:

Books requested by SA H. Mallet, IS-2 Section, Intelligence Division. These books are needed at FBIHQ for research in connection with the pending lawsuit by the Socialist Workers Party against the FBI and other Government agencies and officials. The authors of the above books are plaintiffs in this lawsuit. New York is, therefore, requested to expedite the purchase of these books, which should be forwarded to FBIHQ as soon as possible.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Jenkins

DATE: 3/29/74

FROM : J. D. Jamieson

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF THE BOOK, "ADMINISTRATIVE
BEHAVIOR AND POLICE ORGANIZATION,"
BY JIM L. MUNRO, PUBLISHED BY W. H.
ANDERSON COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO,
1974.

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
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Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
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Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

BOOK REVIEWS

TENN

Dr. Jim L. Munro, author of the above book, sent an autographed copy to the Director. The Director requested the book be reviewed. There are no identifiable references in Bureau indices to the author. The book has been reviewed and a synopsis of each chapter is attached. In addition to the synopsis of each chapter, the following information is noted.

Review of Book

The author expresses his appreciation for the cooperation of Clarence Kelly, who was then Chief of the Kansas City Police Department, for his extensive cooperation in facilitating his early interest in police organization. It is noted that the Director's name is misspelled in both the acknowledgement and personal note from the author.

This book was prepared for the second and third year undergraduate student. It was assumed by the author that the reader (students) has had only a limited introduction to the social sciences. With this assumption in mind, the text is designed to progress from basic general social science knowledge to more specialized research findings and discussions relating these findings to the field of law enforcement administration.

Enclosures (2)

JHB:cdj
(3)

Book detached
and placed in
EX-109
Quintec Library
4/5/74, JHB
REC-30

CONTINUED - OVER

2 APR 9 1974

55 APR 16 1974
ENCLOSURE

TWO

Memorandum to Mr. Jenkins

Re: Review of the Book, "Administrative
Behavior and Police Organization,"
By Jim L. Munro, Published By W. H.
Anderson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio,
1974.

The dust cover of the book contains a review by Leslie T. Wilkins, Professor of Criminal Justice, State University of New York at Albany. The Professor concludes that the book is "refreshing" and that it should stimulate the most reticent students into participation in class discussions.

The author draws very heavily from many areas of administration and the generalizations from research findings are widely quoted. There appears to be little new information. Each chapter appears to be a theoretical examination of the topic being considered. Chapter Five entitled "An Overview of Organization Theory" is typical of the book.

This chapter attempts to trace organizational theory from Max Weber's observations of 19th Century German civil service to current practices. The author devotes pages to the various theories, e.g., Traditional, Scientific, Human Relations, etc. He then suggests that an open system of organization may help to overcome organizational problems for police agencies. He concludes that the implications for police administration of open systems theory include the understanding that the police are interdependent with other social systems. The author seems to be leading to the obvious in that law enforcement is but one part of the criminal justice system.

Another example of theoretical examination is Chapter Eleven entitled "Training: Several Perspectives." The author points out that the "real training issue facing most police departments is the provision of minimal recruit training." The author points out that law enforcement is fortunate in that the FBI and the IACP are available for expert technical assistance to any department beginning a recruit program. He then notes that he will consider a theory of training. The author's theory is that training be approached as an open system. He advocates training for first-line supervisors, middle management and top management.

Memorandum to Mr. Jenkins

Re: Review of the Book, "Administrative Behavior and Police Organization,"
By Jim L. Munro, Published By W. H. Anderson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1974.

The author simply applied the theoretical work of social psychologists Katz and Kahn. Reduced to its simplest terms the theory implies that first-line supervisors need more technical skills than middle managers; middle managers need human relations skills than first-line supervisors; and that top level managers need more conceptual ability than the other management levels. The basic premise is that different skills are involved at different managerial levels. It would then follow that different training is needed if one moves from one level to another.

In the chapter on training the author includes a section on police cadets which sets out the advantages and disadvantages. He does not take a position on the advisability of an agency using police cadets. It appears the reason for including a section on cadets is that the author considers cadets as one possible approach to the development of career personnel. In that same chapter, the author points out that in South Australia the possibility of organization stagnation is countered in three ways. These are: (1) by using instructors from outside the police organization; (2) the practice of sending senior and middle ranking officers to either non-police institutions for further training or to police-training centers; and (3) the commissioner of police has a broad and varied administrative background and is not a product of the department. If the author is aware of the number of colleges and universities offering programs for law enforcement officers he makes no reference to them. The only reference to an existing institute is to the Southern Police Institute.

Conclusion

This book was prepared for the second and third year undergraduate student. The book is little more than a compilation of research findings from other behavioral sciences areas with some effort to apply them to law enforcement. The book contains little evidence of research in the practical

Memorandum to Mr. Jenkins

Re: Review of the Book, "Administrative
Behavior and Police Organization,"
By Jim L. Munro, Published By W. H.
Anderson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio,
1974.

world of law enforcement and in reality is a partial review of literature. It is again noted that the author directs the book to those with a limited introduction to the social sciences. In the final analysis the book is at best a limited and basic examination of law enforcement. It implies that much needs to be done without factually reporting what has been accomplished.

Enclosed is a chapter-by-chapter review of the book, "Administrative Behavior and Police Organization" and a copy of the book autographed for the Director from Jim L. Munro.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. Submitted for information.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

4/5/74
Book detached
and placed in
library - Quantico
J. Brant

"ADMINISTRATIVE BEHAVIOR AND POLICE ORGANIZATIONS"

By Jim L. Munro, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.

Democratic Ideology and the Police Dilemma

Chapter 1, pp. 1-7

Discussion of police restraints put on them in a Democratic Society - Discussion of Police Discretion using James Q. Wilson (no new ideas reflected).

Law Enforcement and the Criminal Justice System

Chapter 2, pp. 9-19

This chapter points out that no progress has been made by the police since the mid 1960's because:

- (1) Refusal of politicians and police to see the law enforcement functions in system terms.
- (2) Continual employment of an authoritarian and anti-democratic philosophy of management by police agencies.

This chapter demonstrates the initiative killing management systems used by most police departments.

62-46855-1123
ENCLOSURE

Scientific Study of Behavior and Levels of Analysis

Chapter III, pp. 21-30

Chapter attempts to sell the need for "scientific methodology" to the Police Administrator and summarizes the resources available.

Social Differentiation and Social Control

Chapter IV, pp. 31-45

The author discusses social stratification, several theories, and its implication in behavior and police work. Skolnick and Wilson and standard sociologists in the field are heavily relied on.

An Overview of Organization Theory

Chapter V, pp. 47-66

Organizational theory provides an important tool for thinking about complex organizations and for ordering one's thoughts in a manner most likely to produce problem-solving decision-making. The theory of complex organizations ranges from an emphasis on reality and orderly structure by the traditional and scientific management schools to an emphasis on the non-rational, non-work portion of behavior in complex organizations as exemplified by the human relations school.

One of the more promising methods of examining behavior in complex organizations is presented by open

systems theory, which sees organizations as systems which impart energy and consequently are in continuous interchange with their environment. The implication for police administration of open systems theory include a self-conscious realization of the role of the police with respect to consequences for other systems within society and the realization that the police are interdependent with a myriad of other social systems.

Structures and Their Consequences

Chapter VI, pp. 67-88

This chapter is concerned with organizational structures. The concept of overlays was used to develop a sensitivity to the complexity of variables involved in "putting an organization together." The traditional concept of span of control was examined and found wanting. Staff functions and staff-line conflict was analyzed. The chapter concluded with a discussion of centralization and decentralization. Many questions concerning the relationship between organizational structural variables and behavioral variables were raised - few answers were provided.

The Interaction Process: Groups

Chapter VII, pp. 89-102

The fixations that police administrators have on the individual is all too frequently injurious to the

proper performance of the agency. Analyzing work group behavior demands skill on the part of the administrator, but has a greater payoff in terms of organizational well being.

Knowledge of group norms and of the communications system of groups is essential for the prediction of group performance.

The administrator should never lose sight of the system implications of group work behavior.

Leadership and Supervision

Chapter VIII, pp. 103-113

The term "leadership" is used frequently and without precision. "The essence of organizational leadership is the influential increment over and above mechanical compliance with the routine directives of the organization.

Leadership is viewed as situational in character. It held that only by a contextual examination can meaningful comments be made about leadership requirements.

A leadership pattern and process training system for police agencies was advocated which would recognize the open system nature of organizations and the differential character of leadership positions.

Motivation, Morale and Police Productivity

Chapter IX, pp. 115-124

These are intriguing, but difficult concepts to operationalize. This chapter has discussed the evidence concerning possible relationships between motivation and productivity and has concluded that the evidence is too slight to warrant extensive programs in "morale improvement." It further noted that police goals and measures of police productivity were not only difficult to define and measure, but were often misleading and distorting in operation. The chapter suggested that although it was based on scant evidence, the relationship between satisfaction of higher needs and performance was sufficient to move police administrators to reexamine tasks in order to increase the intrinsic rewards of police jobs.

The Police Personality: Myths and Realities

Chapter X, pp. 125-150

This chapter explores a theory of personality which seems to have relevance for police administration, considers several research efforts recently made in an attempt to

understand police personality, and then closes with some cautionary conclusions concerning the managerial uses of personality findings.

Poorly framed psychological service, particularly those without an interpersonal orientation, may well lead to dysfunctional consequences in police organizations. Psychological tests and personality "standards" designed with no concrete reference to field performance may give a veneer of scientificness to racist recruiting and promotion practices. The normal cannot always be distinguished from the abnormal in police organizations.

Relatively little is known about what policing does to policemen. What information is available clearly indicates that police officers are not men set apart, but rather are men whose personalities reflect the modal patterns of the culture which produced them.

Training: Several Perspectives

Chapter XI, pp. 151-162

A former U. S. Attorney General noted: "To be truly professional, police must have high standards of education and personal competence in a wide range of subjects with continuous and developing training."

Yet only a small minority of agencies provide training to new recruits before entering the job. The vast majority send the new men out on the job without any training.

Thus the real training issue facing most police departments is provision of minimal recruit training. What is considered in this chapter is not basic police training, but rather, a theory of training followed by a consideration of cadet training with particular reference to the South Australian experience, and concluded with a discussion of career development for police officers.

Planning

Chapter XII, pp. 163-176

This chapter is a discussion of planning in its broadest police context.

Planning may play an important role in areas other than resource allocation. Long range planning can greatly increase the effectiveness of science and technology as applied to law enforcement. Modern police management, however, must develop organizational techniques for integrating technological changes into the department's operation. Concern is with a general overview of long range planning and focuses on manpower and budgeting.

Toward a Model for Police Organization

Chapter XIII, pp. 177-185

There is no one right way to organize a police department. Current behavioral science research would seem to be in agreement with the safety-welfare generalist team approach.

Certainly, the educated police professional will not for long tolerate the present antiquated and authoritarian structures which neither allow for effective policing of the community, nor for the personal growth of the officer. Redefining police roles, broadening police alternatives and increasing individual responsibility and satisfaction through team effort, will go far towards producing the kind of democratic policing that society expects.

- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
1 - Mr. R.L. Shackelford
1 - Miss Borowick

April 5, 1974

- 1 - Mr. D. R. Williams
1 - Miss L. Muir

Mr. W. R. Wannall

R. L. Shackelford

BOOK REVIEW
"REBELLION IN NEWARK - OFFICIAL
VIOLENCE AND GHETTO RESPONSE"
BY TOM HAYDEN
INTERNAL SECURITY

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the Extremist-West Unit, IS-2 Section, Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Hayden is on Administrative Index (ADEX), in Key Activist Album and currently a leader, with wife, Jane Fonda, well known actress, of Indochina Peace Campaign (IPC), organization seeking to develop program to bring groups together in lobbying efforts and mobilize public opinion against administration support of Thieu Government in South Vietnam. He has long history of radical activities. His travels have been worldwide in connection with his various causes, including numerous contacts with antiwar leaders and communists of other countries. He is currently in Hanoi with his wife. (See enclosure for more details re Hayden.)

Much of captioned book is running account of riots in Newark, 7/12-17/67, describing 26 fatalities and reporting 30 separate charges of needless injury or destruction by police and National Guard. Hayden set forth how riots evolved from single instance of "police brutality" and asserted police behavior became more and more violent as looting expanded. He blamed military occupation for fanning the flames and keeping riots going much longer than necessary and stated it was clearly case of military massacre rather than two-sided war. Citing virtual lack of blacks employed to put down this black rebellion, Hayden understood why ghetto racist attitudes soon supported outright sadism on part of law men. He stated following 3 conclusions could be drawn about soldiers and police: (1) trigger-happiness because of fear, confusion and exhaustion; (2) general and deliberate violence employed against whole community; (3) cold-blooded murder. "During the riots," he stated, "the Negro community learned more deeply why they should hate white people. The police remain a protected and privileged conservative political force, the only such force licensed to kill." 3 non-derogatory references to FBI in book.

ACTION: None. For information.

~~100-438281~~ 0

62-46855 (Book Review File)

Enclosure

LPM/lpm

56 APR 15 1974

62-46855-
NOT RECORDED

152 APR 12 1974

DETAILS - Page Two

ORIGINAL FILED IN

100-438281-1

Memorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "REBELLION IN NEWARK -
OFFICIAL VIOLENCE AND GHETTO RESPONSE"
BY TOM HAYDEN
100-438281

DETAILS:

The Author

Thomas Emmett Hayden, who is on the ADEX and in the Key Activist Album, is currently one of the leaders, with his wife, Jane Fonda, well known actress, of the Indochina Peace Campaign (IPC), an organization seeking to develop a program to bring groups together in lobbying efforts and to mobilize public opinion against administration support of the Thieu Government in South Vietnam. At a National Conference of the IPC Committee held in Germantown, Ohio, 10/26-27/73, Hayden called for the political breakdown of the Government of the United States and stated if the U. S. again begins some sort of military action in Indochina, the IPC should be prepared to "hit the streets." Hayden is one of the original organizers and former President of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). He headed Newark's Community Action Project (NCAP) in 1965, formed by students from SDS working to stimulate local people to get involved in local affairs such as housing, civil rights, and education. He worked with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Mississippi and the National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

Hayden's travels have been worldwide in connection with his various causes, including numerous contacts with antiwar leaders and communists of other countries. He is currently in Hanoi with his wife.

He was one of the "Chicago 8" indicted during the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in August, 1968, for violation of the Antiriot Law.

The 10/24/73 issue of "Take Over," an underground newspaper published in Madison, Wisconsin, carried an article quoting Hayden as telling the members of the Karl Armstrong Defense Committee: "You don't have the mass line; the masses can't relate to your politics . . . when the time comes for bombings, when people can understand bombings, I will be the first one to load a truck full of explosives and drive it into a building." (Armstrong is one of 4 individuals charged with murder as a result of bombing the Army Mathematics Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, during August, 1970.) (See attached profile for additional details concerning Hayden.)

Memorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "REBELLION IN NEWARK -
OFFICIAL VIOLENCE AND GHETTO RESPONSE"
BY TOM HAYDEN
100-438281

FBI Mentioned

There are three non-derogatory references to the FBI in captioned book, two merely listing the referral of the John Smith case (see book review, page 4) to the FBI and one stating that a Negro "detective" who attempted to move a crowd back during the riots was possibly an FBI Agent.

Book Review

Captioned book, published in 1967 by Vintage Books, is a description of the riots in Newark from July 12 to 17, 1967. In his introduction to the book, Hayden said readers would have to decide for themselves "whether an objective analysis can be given by one so deeply committed," but added that he had tried to be honest and clear. He stated riots are much more than "anti-social behavior" and must be viewed both as a new stage in the development of Negro protest against racism and as a logical outgrowth of the failure of the whole society to support racial equality. He urged that Americans must turn their attention from the law-breaking violence of the rioters "to the original and greater violence of racism, which is supported indirectly by the white community as a whole."

As a prelude to the actual riots, Hayden described Newark on the eve of the crisis, stating that conditions in that city were known to be so terrible that after the explosion "Life" magazine called it "the predictable insurrection." He noted that business and political communities were aware of the grave and pressing problems and in their Spring application for planning funds under the Model Cities Act set forth the following facts concerning Newark: the highest percentage of bad housing; the most crime per 100,000 people; the heaviest per capita tax burden; the highest rate of venereal disease, maternal mortality and new cases of tuberculosis; second in infant mortality; second in birth rate; seventh in the absolute number of drug addicts; an unemployment rate of more than 15 per cent in the Negro community. Yet, Hayden claimed, a deadlock between important business and political figures and civil rights groups over the proper solution prevented positive action. The elites, he said, proposed pouring money into job training and social service programs through the existing agencies of Government in an effort to restore Newark to a city suitable for business, commerce, and middle-class

Memorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "REBELLION IN NEWARK -
OFFICIAL VIOLENCE AND GHETTO RESPONSE"
BY TOM HAYDEN
100-438281

residence; civil rights and anti-poverty activists saw the proper solution in terms of power, rather than money, for the black majority.

Much of the book is a running account of the riots, describing the 26 fatalities and reporting 39 separate charges of needless injury or destruction by police and the National Guard. It all began, said Hayden, "with an ordinary police brutality incident against a man with an ordinary name: John Smith, driver of Cab 45, in the employ of the Safety Cab Company." According to Hayden, Smith was stopped by two uniformed patrolmen after he had driven around a double-parked police car and was charged with tailgating and driving the wrong way on a one-way street. The officers charged that Smith used abusive language and punched them and that they used only necessary force to subdue him. Smith charged excessive brutality; Negro cab drivers circulated the report on Smith over their radios after he had been taken to jail; and people began to gather.

Hayden asserted the "police were trapped and nervous because they were caught by civil rights leaders who could not be discredited--activists from CORE, the United Freedom Party, and NCUP, among others--minutes after Smith was brought in." According to Hayden, the group was incensed after seeing his condition and demanded that he be sent immediately to a hospital, with which the police complied. Members of the civil rights group began searching for witnesses, lawyers and members of Smith's family--and at this point, Hayden asserted, the police began putting on riot helmets.

With the knowledge of the police, the poverty program officials determined to organize a "peaceful but angry demonstration in front of the precinct," but at this point the people took leadership into their own hands. Missiles started to fly; Molotov cocktails exploded; and the five days of horror began.

Hayden claimed that police behavior became more and more violent as the looting expanded, and their tactic seemed to be to drive at high speeds, with sirens whining, down major streets in the ghetto, too fast for rock throwers but stirring the community into greater excitement and running down and "apparently" killing at least one woman.

Memorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "REBELLION IN NEWARK -
OFFICIAL VIOLENCE AND GHETTO RESPONSE"
BY TOM HAYDEN
100-438281

Then came military occupation, designed to "put an end to the looting, burning and sniping," but, according to Hayden, failing woefully. Since most of the ghetto's stores had been destroyed by that time, Hayden contended the troops could have grouped themselves so as to protect the business districts downtown and in white neighborhoods--and that if they had wanted to protect the remaining ghetto stores, they could have stood in small teams with machine guns in front of these stores instead of "patrolling aggressively against people inside the ghetto."

Hayden stressed that the military forces called in to put down the black rebellion were nearly all white and that virtually none of the 250 Negro Newark policemen took part directly in the violent suppression. He stated that only 1.2 per cent of the New Jersey National Guard were black; there were 5 Negroes among 1,200 New Jersey State troopers; and many of the white majority were from conservative South Jersey towns where the troopers act as local police. "It was understandable," he wrote, "that these men would bring into the ghetto racist attitudes that would soon support outright sadism." From the examples set forth in the book, Hayden stated the following 3 conclusions can be drawn about the soldiers and the police: (1) trigger-happiness because of fear, confusion and exhaustion; (2) general and deliberate violence employed against the whole community; (3) cold-blooded murder. Hayden asserted it was clearly a case of military massacre rather than a two-sided war.

Newark policemen had been well-trained in methods of human relations, according to Hayden. Sophisticated crowd control techniques had been practiced, and in the year preceding the riots the Justice Department funded the country's largest "police community relations" program in Newark, bringing 150 policemen together with 150 community residents in workshop discussions. Seven superior officers were assigned to community relations work before the riots, and 30 worked part time to "avert disorder." The Police Athletic League became involved in running summer playstreet programs. Negro community leaders were invited to ride in patrol cars to observe police behavior. "Yet," said Hayden, "none of this seemed to be enough to affect the responses, real and potential, of the average officer. By early summer there were reports that many policemen were burning over what seemed to be a 'soft line' by city officials toward militant Negro groups."

Memorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "REBELLION IN NEWARK -
OFFICIAL VIOLENCE AND GHETTO RESPONSE"
100-438281

"During the riots I listened, watched and worked with people," wrote Hayden. "Immediately afterward I decided the most important task for myself was to suggest to 'the outside world' a way of understanding the violence that took place." Hayden asserted that much of the toll of the riots was the result of excesses by police. He questioned police claims that Detective Frederick Toto and Fire Captain Michael Moran--the only white victims of the riots--were shot by snipers. "The evidence in these cases is far too ambiguous to warrant any definite conclusions," said Hayden. He also claimed the riots could have been ended much sooner with only a few deaths, but the sending of State Troopers and Guardsmen into the city prolonged and worsened the crisis.

"During the riots," Hayden wrote, "the Negro community learned more deeply why they should hate white people. The police remain a protected and privileged conservative political force, the only such force licensed to kill."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) DATE: 4/12/74
(ATT: IS-3 SECTION, INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM : *[Signature]* SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 4/8/74.

Enclosed are the following books:

"Towards an American Socialist Revolution"

"What Socialists Stand For"

"Revolutionary Strategy for the 70s: Documents of
the Socialist Workers Party"

"Democracy and Revolution"

"In Defense of Marxism"

"Permanent Revolution and Results and Prospects"

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detailed for review
to be filed in Bu lib.
4-15-74
eh

2 - Bureau (Encs. 6)
1 - New York

MMM:mah
(3)

[Handwritten signature]
ENCLOSURE

EX-111

REC-6

62-46855-1124

3, APR 15 1974

10 APR 9 1974



SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

4/22/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the below-listed book, published by Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014, for use of the Bureau:

"The Transitional Program for Socialist Revolution"
by Leon Trotsky
Introduction by Joseph Hansen & George Novack
\$2.45 (new edition)

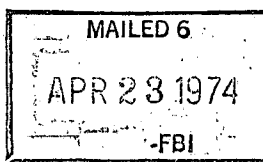
You should obtain this book discreetly and as soon as possible and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

- 1 - IS-2 Section (Route through for review) (Mr. Mallet)
1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

EB:aso (6)

NOTE:

Book requested by SA H. Mallet, IS-2 Section, Intelligence Division. Book is needed at FBIHQ for research in connection with the pending lawsuit by the Socialist Workers Party against the FBI and other Government agencies and officials. New York is, therefore, requested to expedite purchase and forward to FBIHQ as soon as possible.



REC-84 62-46855-1125

APR 25 1974

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.:
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Intell. _____
Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Franck

DATE: 5/3/74

FROM : Mr. Heim

SUBJECT: ~~"AGAINST RAPE"~~ *LTH*

Book
BY ~~ANDRA MEDEA~~ AND ~~KATHLEEN THOMPSON~~
~~FARRAR, STRAUS, AND GIROUX, INC.~~ } *U.S.*
REQUEST FOR ENDORSEMENT

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
Comp. Syst. _____
Ext. Affairs _____
Files & Com. _____
Gen. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Inspection _____
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Laboratory _____
Plan. & Eval. _____
Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

Ne
By letter 4/25/74, Katherine Parker, of the Editorial Department of the above book publishers, *U.S.*, submitted a bound galley of the captioned book and requested the Director's comments or criticism. She stated if the Director's reaction is favorable, she would like, if possible, to quote him in connection with promotional activities.

Miss Parker and the authors are not identifiable in Bufiles, and public references do not indicate any previous books by the authors. In July, 1969, a similar request was received from this publishing house concerning another book. They were advised that it was a long-standing policy not to comment on material not prepared by personnel of this Bureau.

"AGAINST RAPE"

This is a short book of only ten chapters and is obviously meant for the paperback trade. The first three chapters deal with the definition of rape, why men rape women and who is the rapist. The remainder of the book deals with precautions and preventions which women may take, a long chapter on self-defense (citing many ways in which women can protect themselves), and a chapter on psychological reactions.

EX-105 REC-30 62-46855-1126
With the exception of the chapters on precautions, preventions, and self-defense, the authors offer very little that is new on the subject. They repeat the criticism that the victim of the rapist is often treated as though

Enclosure - sent 5-6-74 *KLM*

1 - Mr. Franck - Enclosure

CONTINUED - OVER MAY 15 1974

ULG:djm (5)

7 MAY 23 1974

Mr. Heim to Mr. Franck Memorandum
RE: "AGAINST RAPE" BY ANDRA MEDEA AND KATHLEEN THOMPSON

she were the criminal. In other words, the authors feel that the rape laws have been set up to protect the male rapist rather than the victim.

Throughout the book, a strong aura of "Women's Rightism" can be sensed. The authors make much of their conclusions that women have always been held in subjection and that the rape laws have been designed to continue this since the law holds that the woman is the property of another. For example, the right of access to the body of an unmarried female is owned by her father and thus if she is raped, her father is robbed. The rape of a married woman would be robbery of property of the husband.

The only mention of the FBI is a passing reference to FBI crime statistics on page 93.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter to Miss Katherine Parker, declining to furnish comment on the book, be sent.





CLARENCE M. KELLEY
DIRECTOR

0 BOOK REVIEWS

Honorable William B. Saxbe
The Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

5/14/74

General

Fulton

I thought
you might find
this book review
interesting.

Handwritten signature/initials

EX-105

REC-67

Clarence
62-46855-1127

18 MAY 21 1974

- Assoc. Dir. _____
- Dep. A.D. Adm. _____
- Dep. A.D. Inv. ☒
- Asst. Dir.: _____
- Admin. _____
- Comp. Syst. _____
- Ext. Affairs _____
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- Ident. _____
- Inspection ☒ *WBS*
- Intell. ☒
- Laboratory _____
- Plan. & Eval. _____
- Spec. Inv. _____
- Training _____
- Legal Coun. _____
- Telephone Rm. _____
- Director Sec'y _____

SENT FROM D.O.
TIME 5:00 PM
DATE 5/14/74
BY ph

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51 MAY 23 1974

TREAT AS YELLOW FILE COPY

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall *WRW*

FROM : R. L. Shackelford *RLS*

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEW
"BLUEPRINT OF REVOLUTION"
BY RAYMOND M. MOMBOISSE
INTERNAL SECURITY

- 1 - Mr. R. R. Franck
(Attn: Miss Gardner)
- 1 - Mr. W. L. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford

DATE: May 15, 1974

- 1 - Miss Borowick
- 1 - Miss L. Muir

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
Dep. AD Inv. _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Admin. _____
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Gen. Inv. _____
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Laboratory _____
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Spec. Inv. _____
Training _____
Legal Coun. _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the Extremist-West Unit, IS-2 Section, Intelligence Division. Mr. Kelley requested this book be reviewed.

SYNOPSIS: Momboisse is Deputy Attorney General, State of California, and member of Riot Advisory Committee, President's Commission on Law Enforcement, and Advisory Committee, California Peace Officers' Association. He has written 3 previous books and variety of other publications on riot control. His training films on this subject have been used by Bureau.

Book is designed to describe to average citizen phenomena of revolt. Dividing book into 3 sections, i.e., Revolution, the Revolutionary Party, and Tactics, Momboisse has left no doubt in reader's mind of dire consequences of apathy and complacency of citizens toward problem of revolution and has indicated, "It could happen here." After defining revolution as complete and forceful overthrow of established government political system or ruler, he sets forth criteria denoting revolutionary situation, i.e. crisis within ruling class; abnormal deterioration in economic circumstances of oppressed classes; eagerness of masses to resort to action; moral and material disintegration of army and police. Stating that first need of revolutionary party is attractive cause, he then explains molding of party member, resulting in individual completely dependent on party, filled with obedience and fear, and willing to hate, bully, lie, torture, murder and betray without shame or remorse. Momboisse then discusses open and underground organizations within party, leaders, cadres, party mass, fellow travelers and sympathizers, lowly mass, and divides operations of party into intelligence, nonmilitary, paramilitary, and military activities. He then describes combat machine party develops and controls once open conflict stage is reached.

62-46855 (Book review file)

LPM/lpm
(6)

DETAILS PAGE TWO

NOT RECORDED

152 JUN 4 1974

20 JUN 10 1974

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-46855-68

oral presentation to
Executive Conference 5/22/74
by RLS per Mr. Kelley's
instructions RLS

CRAMP
MISS

Memorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "BLUEPRINT OF REVOLUTION"
BY RAYMOND M. MOMBOISSE
62-46855

Concerning tactics, author runs gamut from so-called peaceful, nonviolent demonstrations to guerrilla warfare. Infiltration, sabotage, and urban guerrilla warfare are given detailed attention. Momboisse blames present era of unprecedented progress for general worldwide upheaval, stating the impatient cannot understand why we can conquer space but cannot eliminate sickness, hunger and poverty; they want these problems solved instantly, and when this does not happen, they are fair game for those who would urge them to adopt the revolutionary way of life.

Momboisse believes the best security against revolution is correction of abuses and introduction of needed improvements, i.e., gradual reform, which he stated is the "American method of reform." Disappointingly, he offers no suggestions for handling of the "impatients," who will not wait for this "gradual" reform.

There are no references to the FBI in captioned book.

ACTION: None. For information.

WWD ^{GWT}
WWD

EM

WRW/TJS

KY

Memorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEW -- "BLUEPRINT OF REVOLUTION"
BY RAYMOND M. MOMBOISSE
62-46855

DETAILS:

The Author

Momboisse is Deputy Attorney General, State of California, and a member of the Riot Advisory Committee, President's Commission on Law Enforcement, and Advisory Committee, California Peace Officers' Association. He has written three previous books and a variety of other publications dealing with riot control. Bureau files reveal his training films on this subject have been used by the Bureau.

FBI Not Mentioned

There are no references to the FBI in captioned book.

Book Review

The author's stated purpose in captioned book is to describe to the average person the phenomena of revolt. He feels the average citizen is apathetic and refuses to believe that his way of life could be threatened; that he and his loved ones could be trampled under foot in a mad struggle for power; and that his freedom could be taken from him.

Momboisse has divided this book into three sections: Revolution, the Revolutionary Party, and Tactics.

Revolution

He defines revolution as the complete and forceful overthrow of an established government, political system or ruler, and emphasizes that revolutions are more likely to occur in nations where vigilance has given away to complacency, strength to weakness, virtue to graft and corruption; in nations where people have lost the will to fight through indifference, neglect and apathy; and where law enforcement is inept, unprincipled and weak. He sets forth four factors which, if they occur simultaneously, denote a revolutionary situation: (1) a crisis within the ruling class, which no longer can maintain its domination and cannot continue on as in the past; (2) an abnormal deterioration in the economic circumstances of the oppressed classes; (3) eagerness of the masses to resort to action; (4) moral and material disintegration of army and police.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "BLUEPRINT OF REVOLUTION"
BY RAYMOND M. MOMBOISSE
62-46855

The author states a successful revolt passes through the following three stages:

(1) Preparation of the masses, which is done by men skilled in the use of the spoken or written word; therefore, the leader of this phase must be an intellectual who can prepare the ground for the rise of the revolutionary party by discrediting prevailing creeds and institutions and detaching them from the allegiance of the people; by indirectly creating a hunger for faith in the hearts of those who cannot live without it, so that when the new faith is preached it finds an eager response among the disillusioned masses; by furnishing the doctrine, the slogans, the noble ideas that are used to cloak and justify its antisocial behavior; and by undermining the convictions of the people, so that when the new fanaticism makes its appearance they are without the capability to resist it. "It is obvious," wrote Momboisse, "that once the revolutionary movement gains momentum, the intellectual must be deposed. Chaos is not his element."

(2) The actual struggle for power, which requires a leader with the temperament and talents of a fanatic. Momboisse defines a fanatic as a perpetually incomplete and insecure lost soul, the eternal failure, unable ever to realize his personal desires, incapable of finding peace in any stable society, old or new. He fears finality and a fixed order of things. He longs for certitude, camaraderie, freedom from individual responsibility, and finds all of these in the brotherhood and the revivalist atmosphere of a rising revolutionary party.

(3) The consolidation of the new order, which requires a leader who is a man of practical action, for the fanatic must be replaced, inasmuch as once victory has been won and the new order begins to crystallize, he becomes an element of strain and disruption, since change and chaos are his lifeblood, his emotional security; thus, only a practical man of action can save the achievements of the movement.

"Because of the nature of the revolution, it is the antithesis of liberty," wrote Momboisse. "Liberty is possible only when the sovereign power is made to obey the law. A revolutionary party is a law unto itself and is thus an enemy of liberty. Thus, throughout history, people who begin a

Memorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "BLUEPRINT OF REVOLUTION"
BY: RAYMOND M. MOMBOISSE
62-46855
62-46855

revolution in the belief that they are fighting for liberty almost invariably accept the tyrannical dictatorship of the revolutionary party which follows the overthrow of the established government."

The Revolutionary Party

The first need of any revolutionary movement, according to Momboisse, is an attractive cause, which must be simple, plausible, inspiring, convincing, and compelling. It must invoke a vision of life after the struggle that can sustain the lonely rebel's morale. It must overcome his fears when he undertakes a hazardous mission alone and against odds. It must also possess a high moral appeal that justifies violations of traditional norms of behavior and must be convincing to the populace as well as to the rebels. It must appear to be unachievable by other than violent means. Momboisse states the cause is usually centered around one of the following: National independence, relief from actual or alleged oppression or discrimination, elimination of foreign occupation or exploitation, economic and social improvement, elimination of corruption, religious expression, or social justice.

Once a cause is established, the molding of the party member begins. Party members are from the rich and the poor, the intelligent and the stupid, the idealists and the opportunists, the young and the old, the depraved and the dreamers, the bored and the hopeful. One and all, they must be depersonalized into the independent, dedicated fanatics the party needs. To achieve this, they must be isolated; all rival centers of interest, such as family, clubs, groups, church, and government, must be alienated and all their ties with members thereof severed. No friendships can be formed and no pleasures realized outside the party. This isolation is enhanced by hate. Members are taught that they are engaged in a great struggle to change the world. The party's enemies are their enemies. These enemies are identified with the whole system, which is evil and irredeemable. The result is to isolate members from their enemies and cause them to intensely identify themselves with the party. They must also be isolated from themselves and from reality, so that with acceptance of the party's doctrines as infallible and self-rejection of the former independent, self-sufficient existence, they are rid of personal responsibility and are free to hate, bully, lie, torture, murder and betray without shame or remorse.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "BLUEPRINT OF REVOLUTION"
BY RAYMOND M. MOMBOISSE
62-46855

Absorption is the next step, for the party recognizes that people have an inborn desire to belong, and those who have been alienated and isolated are ripe for overtures from the party. Using unquestioning faith in the movement and hope for a glorious future as weapons, the party gradually encircles its victims with its web until they are completely dependent on the party, with no free time nor any compartments in their lives which are not dominated and controlled by the party.

Now obedience and fear are added to the molding process. Abject, blind obedience is demanded and lower rank members are kept in constant fear and made to feel they are under continual observation. Self-criticism meetings are held, with stress put on confessing errors, asking forgiveness, and promising to do better. If the individual does not personally confess, others will point out his errors, with more dire consequences. After the confession, the other members of the party heap abuses upon the errant member. The purpose is to humiliate the member, to force him to obey his masters. Penalties for errors may come in the form of a reprimand, demotion or removal from all offices and reduction to the lowest strata, probation, or the ultimate humiliation, expulsion. Since the party has become the member's whole life, without the party he has nothing. The expelled member is not just forgotten and allowed to go his way. He is hated. He is now the worst of all enemies, for he knows the party, its machinery, its members. No association between the expelled member and a member can be tolerated. Social and economic pressures of all types are used to make his life outside the party miserable, and if other means fail to break him, he can always be murdered.

Mombousse stresses that the party must be monolithic, with all authority gravitating from the top down through the various echelons to the rank and file membership, but although monolithic, the party is not a single organization. Instead, it is a network of organizations, ranging from a narrow group of professional revolutionaries to broad, "free" organizations. Within each organization there are specialized groups for political activity, military action, and supporting services, held together by central direction. This demands that (1) the party committee at each level is the highest party authority at that level; (2) the members of party committees at any level are not elected

Memorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "BLUEPRINT OF REVOLUTION"
BY RAYMOND M. MOMBOISSE
62-46855

but are appointed by higher party committees; (3) all district, regional, and provisional party committees are directed by the party central committee, which is elected by the professional revolutionaries. As Momboisse progresses into discussion of the open and the underground organizations within the party, the leaders, cadres, party mass, fellow travelers and sympathizers, and finally the lowly mass, the reviewer notes that since Lenin revolutionaries have emphasized the overriding need for the vanguard party. Marx assumed this party would arise spontaneously. When this did not occur, Lenin argued at length for an advanced section of the working class to lead the masses in struggle.

The author divides the operations of the party into four broad categories: Intelligence, nonmilitary, paramilitary, and military activities. He then launches into the combat machine the party develops, controls and uses, once the open conflict stage is reached. This machine must be able to send forth propaganda, produce discontent, incite disorder, disrupt the economy, terrorize, assassinate, infiltrate, spy, commit sabotage, fight guerrilla wars, and eventually field a full-fledged army.

Momboisse states that special attention must be given to the courts as a weapon of or an impediment to the party, for if the party can gain control of the courts it is apparent it will be in a position to undermine the government by destroying its law enforcement ability. Thus, restrictions can be placed on the use of methods of detection; relevant and convincing evidence can be excluded; and technicality can be piled on technicality, rendering the police helpless. Prosecution of party members can be conducted so as to assure acquittals. Even without control of the courts, the party can still use them to silence its enemies by means of expensive and time-consuming litigation. For instance, the police are harassed with constant suits for false arrest and injuries resulting from "police brutality." Critics of the party are sued for libel and slander to intimidate them to silence.

"Because of the nature of the operation engaged in by the party," the author wrote, "it is inevitable that some of its members will be imprisoned." Momboisse stated this does not mean they are of no further value to the party; the converse is true. They can be held up as martyrs. Their letters, articles,

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "BLUEPRINT OF REVOLUTION"
BY RAYMOND M. MOMBOISSE
62-46855

and books, sent or smuggled from prison, can be used in propaganda campaigns. They can also organize and operate within the prison to cause a breakdown of this very vital governmental function.

Tactics

Under this heading, the author runs the gamut from so-called peaceful, nonviolent demonstrations, which he terms dormant riots looking for a place to happen, to assassinations of enemy leadership, and guerrilla warfare. Some of the tactics he stresses are the importance of propaganda, i.e., the party press, use of the regular press, petitions, speakers, etc.; counterpropaganda; antimilitarism (including the police) and infiltration of the military; hampering and disrupting of the Government; use of party front organizations; sabotage; mob action and manipulation; use of terror; smear campaigns; physical violence and threats of violence.

High on the list of the party's disruptive tactics, according to the author, is infiltration of government, industry and labor; when party members are in key positions in these organizations, they blacklist and block promotions of their enemies, which results in total weakening of the organizations. Infiltrating and seizing control of clubs, political parties, businesses, corporations, unions, churches, and schools and colleges is also a favorite technique of the revolutionary party.

Of all the subversive tactics, Momboisse believes sabotage offers the widest range of targets, the best possibilities of covert action, and the most effective results. It is one of the most effective weapons because, losses apart, it affects the enemy's morale. Acts of sabotage, carried out systematically on a wide basis, make the enemy feel insecure everywhere.

The author devotes a chapter to urban guerrilla warfare, stating that since cities are increasingly the locales where dissatisfaction is found, this tactic will become a more favored tool that will be used with increasing frequency. Inasmuch as the city is geographically complex and physically intricate, for those who know how to take advantage of it the urban milieu can be as protective a fighting terrain as the

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "BLUEPRINT OF REVOLUTION"
BY RAYMOND M. MOMBOISSE
62-46855

jungle. In addition, Momboisse emphasizes that guerrillas operating in the jungles and deserts are vitally dependent on supplies from elsewhere; the urban guerrilla operates in the very heart of the supply system. Since cities, particularly capitals, are centers of communication, administration, wealth, and power, they tend to control whole nations. Thus, disruption which insurgency can produce in a city may result in disruption of the entire country, for cities are the nerve centers of the countries more than ever before.

Turning to guerrilla warfare, the author is brief in his statements, for he concedes that little can be said that has not been printed in recent years in countless books and articles on the subject. "If the party is successful," wrote Momboisse, "its guerrilla units will flourish and eventually be transformed into regular military units. When this occurs, the party has reached the last stage of the revolutionary struggle, open warfare."

Under the sub-caption, "Today and Tomorrow," the author blames the present era of unprecedented progress for the general worldwide upheaval. With the moon and the stars in our grasp, there are still sickness, hunger and poverty, and it is the impatient, according to Momboisse, who want these problems solved instantly. When this does not happen, their discontent with their way of life, their government, and their society festers and grows, and they are fair game for those who would urge them to adopt the revolutionary way of life.

An important part of the progress mentioned above is the impact of the fantastic strides in communications, television in particular. It brings alive in one's home the traumatic events of the day. It stresses disaster and violence and generates a constant state of unrest, tension and fear. At the same time, the underprivileged of the world are shown the living standards of the affluent. The result is a discovery of social injustice, which they are constantly told must be corrected--now!

The author lashes out at the "sickness of permissiveness" which has taken root and thrived during the last few decades. "Suddenly," he wrote, "it is wrong to hold an individual accountable for his own actions. Suddenly, it is wrong to hold

Memorandum for Mr. W. R. Wannall
RE: BOOK REVIEW - "BLUEPRINT OF REVOLUTION"
BY RAYMOND M. MOMBOISSE
62-46855

a parent accountable for the deeds of his child. Suddenly, it is unfair to expect college students to obey the rules. . . . Indeed, self-respect has become a forgotten virtue." Momboisse maintains that the ultimate outcome of such permissiveness is revolt and anarchy. "Its bitter fruit," he declares, "is spiritual bankruptcy." No longer must one earn what he wants by the sweat of the brow and the strain of saving and investing in the future. No longer does the ballot hold meaning. He asserts that one can now take all he wants by violence. The existence of a leadership which cannot meet a situation, which pursues no purpose, which procrastinates in acting because it must "study, survey, restudy, resurvey," again and again, the author maintains, encourages and invites revolt.

What can be done? Momboisse believes the best security against revolution is found in the correction of abuses and the introduction of needed improvements. He grants that sound reform is essentially gradual but stresses that this is its strength, for it appeals to man's psychological need for a sense of security. That which is known and familiar provides a solid base from which one may proceed to adapt, modify, or experiment with the security of the existing order of things or to retreat to should the specific reform prove unfeasible or unworkable. "This," wrote Momboisse, "is the American method of reform."

Disappointingly, Momboisse offers no suggestions for the handling of the "impatients" who will not wait for this gradual reform.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. R. Wannall *Wannall*

DATE: 5/9/74

FROM : A. B. Fulton *A*

BOOK REVIEWS

SUBJECT: ~~"THE NEW ANTI-SEMITISM"~~

By Arnold Forster and Benjamin R. Epstein

(BOOK REVIEW)

RESEARCH MATTER

Assoc. Dir. _____
Dep. AD Adm. _____
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Telephone Rm. _____
Director Sec'y _____

BF The purpose of this memorandum is to review the book, "The New Anti-Semitism" by Arnold Forster and Benjamin R. Epstein. The book, which was personally inscribed by the authors, was given to the Director, who thanked them by letter dated 4/25/74. *Fulton*

DIC
N.Y. THE AUTHORS - Arnold Forster and Benjamin R. Epstein are members of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. Epstein has been its National Director since 1947, and Forster is its General Counsel. Forster is a constitutional lawyer, writer, and creator of radio and television programs on the Arab-Israel conflict while Epstein, a student of the Nazi period, has written and lectured widely on anti-Semitism and other prejudice here and abroad. This is the seventh book on which the authors have collaborated. Mr. Kelley had a luncheon with Mr. Forster and other members of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith on 4/10/74 at the Madison Hotel here in Washington. He was accompanied by Assistant Director Franck. *Geo Moore*

OBSERVATIONS

The book sets forth the cause and effect of what the authors term a new Anti-Semitism flourishing here and abroad now that the Jews are no longer protected by the moral indignation that followed Nazi oppression. The authors state that in the United States the American Jewish community is no longer considered a minority but is a part of the "Establishment."

62-46855

MAL:vb

(6)

- 1 - Mr. R. R. Franck
- 1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
- 1 - Mr. A. B. Fulton
- 1 - Miss M. A. Lucey
- 1 - Book Review Folder

REC-67

18 MAY 21 1974

CONTINUED - OVER

51 MAY 23 1974

DO-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW

MR. CALLAHAN _____ ()
MR. JENKINS _____ ()
MR. MILLER _____ ()
MR. ADAMS _____ ()
MR. CAMPBELL _____ ()
MR. CLEVELAND _____ ()
MR. FRANCK _____ ()
MR. GEBHARDT _____ ()
MR. JACOBSON _____ ()
MR. JAMIESON _____ ()
MR. MARSHALL _____ ()
MR. THOMPSON _____ ()
MR. WALSH _____ ()
MR. WANNALL _____ ()
MR. WHITE _____ ()
MR. MINTZ _____ ()
MR. COLEMAN _____ ()
MR. REED _____ ()
TELE. ROOM _____ ()
MRS. METCALF _____ ()

Edison

advised

SEE ME _____ ()
NOTE AND RETURN _____ ()
PREPARE REPLY _____ ()
SEND MEMO TO ATTORNEY GENERAL
FOR YOUR RECOMMENDATION _____ ()
WHAT ARE THE FACTS? _____ ()
HOLD _____ ()

*Let to Hon. Wm. B. Parker
5-14-74
cmk*

REMARKS:

*See attached to
AG pls
H
5-14-74
mmf*

12-46855-1128

ENCLOSURE

April 25, 1974

PERSONAL

BOOK REVIEWS

Mr. Benjamin R. Epstein
National Director
Anti-Defamation League of
B'nai B'rith
315 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10016

Dear Mr. Epstein:

It was certainly thoughtful of you and Mr. Forster to send me the personally inscribed copy of your new book and I look forward to reading it. I want you to know it will make a handsome addition to my library and I am most appreciative.

Sincerely,
D. M. Kelley

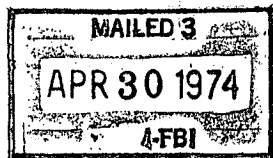
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ENCLOSURE

MAY 21 1974

NOTE: Mr. Kelley had a luncheon with Mr. Forster and other members of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith on 4-10-74 at the Madison Hotel here in Washington. He was accompanied by Assistant Director Franck. Nothing in Bufiles to preclude this letter.

JCW:jkm (4)



MAY 23 1974

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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Director Sec. _____

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall

Re: "The New Anti-Semitism"

By Arnold Forster and Benjamin R. Epstein

(Book Review)

Research Matter

The ultimate in the new anti-Semitism today, according to the book, are the statements and propaganda manifestos calling for the destruction and dissolution of Israel. In addition, the authors voice a concern for public utterances which pass for legitimate discussion but mask a real hostility to Jews. They also note an erosion in worldwide sympathy and friendship for the Jews since the Six-Day War in 1967 and the Summer of 1973, when much of the world allegedly gave a green light to Arab aggression against Israel. As a result, the Jewish people have become aware of the widespread incapacity or unwillingness on the part of other nations of the world to comprehend the necessity of the existence of Israel for the safety and survival of the Jews. In the final analysis, according to the authors, the survival of Israel depends upon the courage, strength, and devotion of Jews throughout the world plus the support of the United States.

There is no mention of the FBI or the Director in the book.

RECOMMENDATION:

For the Director's information.

TJS/RA

RRP
TJS

mpc
TJS

JMS

wrk/TJS

K

Book placed in Bureau
Library 5/20/74 JCU

Memorandum to Mr. W. R. Wannall

Re: "The New Anti-Semitism"

By Arnold Forster and Benjamin R. Epstein

(Book Review)

Research Matter

The subtle change in anti-Semitism began during the civil rights struggle when large numbers of young American Jews were attracted to the civil rights movement and later the New Left, according to the authors. Many dropped out at the early signs of black nationalism and the New Left hostility toward Israel but those who remained caused a divided Jewish community. As a result, the community has allegedly become vulnerable to the hostility of others, such as the "radical right" and "radical left," which recognizes anti-Semitism as a powerful political tool.

In addition to the hostility of the radical left and radical right, the pro-Arab groups, black extremists, and long-time anti-Jewish hatemongers, the study focuses its attention on alleged insensitivity to Jews and Jewish concerns by the government, the media, the clergy, and the arts. It claims that motion pictures, plays, books, and TV programs utilize cheap, vulgar, smutty, and anti-Jewish diatribe.

In addition, Forster and Epstein aver that Jewish individuals in the United States have become the chief target of such radical groups as the Communist Party, USA, the Socialist Workers Party and affiliated organizations, such as the fast-growing Young Socialist Alliance, all of which support the Palestinian revolutionaries and oppose the support of the United States to Israel.

The book notes that, except for the Soviet Union, where anti-Semitism masquerades under the guise of anti-Zionism, the Jews have emerged as free and prospering citizens of Western European countries. There is persecution of the Jews in the Soviet Union and the Western World has reacted vociferously to the ransom demanded from those Jews applying for visas to Israel, according to the authors. In Latin America, the concern for the Jews is focused on Argentina, where roughly 550,000 Jews have suffered frequent attacks of anti-Semitism. Jewish concern is considerable for the anti-Semitism by "left-wing" groups active in university life, among the intellectuals and, increasingly so, among the workers and clergy--all of which are committed to Third World politics, including the support of the Arab nations.

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DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

April 22, 1974

The attached copy of "The New
Anti-Semitism" was sent to the
Director from the Anti-Defamation
League of B'nai B'rith, 315
Lexington Avenue, New York,
N. Y. 10016.

The book is inscribed to the Director
by the authors as follows:

"To Hon. Clarence Kelley

With all good wishes and best regards

Arnold Forster

Benjamin R. Epstein

nm

let to Epstein
4-25-74
JCW/jem

AWT
25

MR. CALLAHAN _____
MR. JENKINS _____
MR. MILLER _____
MR. ADAMS _____
MR. CAMPBELL _____
MR. CLEVELAND _____
MR. FRANK _____
MR. GEBHARDT _____
MR. JACOBSON _____
MR. JAMIESON _____
MR. MARSHALL _____
MR. THOMPSON _____
MR. WALSH _____
MR. WANNALL _____
MR. WHITE _____
MR. MINTZ _____
MR. COLEMAN _____
MR. REED _____
TELE. ROOM _____
MRS. MCHUGH _____

62-46855-1122

ENCLOSURE

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

6/7/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the below-listed book, published by Simon and Schuster, for use of the Bureau.

"Black Mafia," by Francis A. J. Ianni
(\$8.95)

You should obtain this book discreetly and as soon as possible and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

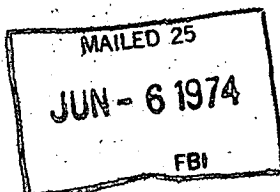
- 1 - IS-1 Section (Route through for review) (Mr. Fallin)
1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

EB:aso (6)

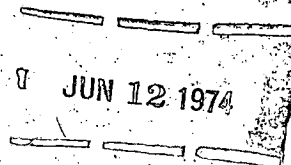
NOTE:

Book requested by SA ^{EX-115} W. D. Fallin, IS-1 Section, Intelligence Division, for reference purposes.

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Dep. AD Inv. _____
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Telephone Rm. _____
Sec'y _____



REC-15



MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

TELETYPE UNIT. ☐

SAC, Detroit

6/27/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Borowick

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the below-listed book, published by University of Michigan Press, 615 E. University, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106, for use of the Bureau:

~~X~~ "Terrorism & Communism"

Forward by Max Schachtman

Original Title: "Defense of Terrorism & Dictatorship
Vs. Democracy"

(\$2.45)

You should obtain this book discreetly and as soon as possible and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

EB:aso (5)

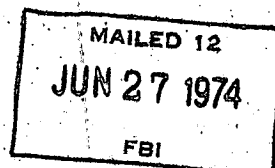
NOTE:

Book requested by SA H. Mallet, IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division, for research purposes.

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MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT ☐



SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

6/27/74

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

1 - Miss Borowick

You are authorized to obtain one copy of the below-listed book, published by Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, New York 10014, for use of the Bureau:

rec'd 9-8-80
~~Against Individual Terrorism~~ by Leon Trotsky
(50 cents)

You should obtain this book discreetly and as soon as possible and forward same to attention of IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. J. T. Hall (6221 IB)

EB:aso (5)

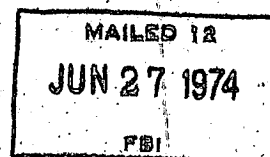
NOTE:

Book requested by SA H. Mallet, IS-3 Section, Intelligence Division. Book is needed at FBIHQ for research in connection with the pending lawsuit by the Socialist Workers Party against the FBI and other Government agencies and officials. New York is, therefore, requested to expedite purchase and forward to FBIHQ as soon as possible.

REC-102

62-46855-1133

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